# UNITED STATES
# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
# BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1976



*BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT*

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Justification for Appropriations, FY 1976
and Transition Period

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# FISCAL YEAR 1976 HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Total land area of the United States is 2.3 billion acres. Federal civil and defense agencies administer 762 million acres. Of this area, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for 451 million acres. Thus, BLM manages 20 percent of the land in the United States and about 60 percent of the Federal land estate. Additionally, BLM administers the mineral estate on 369 million acres of other Federal and private land and 1.146 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Management of these lands and related resources directly effects all American citizens.

In 1973 Federal onshore land and the offshore estate provided 603 million barrels of oil representing 18 percent of U.S. domestic production. In addition, 4.7 trillion cubic feet of gas were produced representing 21 percent of U.S. domestic production. Federal lands provided 19 million tons or three percent of U.S. coal production. Federal coal and oil shale reserves, geothermal steam areas and the OCS must provide an increasing share of the Nation's future energy supply if the National goal of substantial self-sufficiency in the mid-1980's is to be met. Increased capability is needed now to insure optimum development of these energy resources for future use.

Other vital resources such as water, forage, timber, wildlife and the use of the land for agricultural, industrial and public use all contribute to the Nation's economic, social and environmental well-being. While protecting, maintaining, and developing these tangible resources, we must also provide for the intangible values, for the appreciative and recreational use of these Federal lands for the benefit of all Americans.

The FY 1976 Budget is designed to meet urgent National priorities, and implement enacted legislation to insure optimum use, development and protection of the Federal lands and their valuable resources. This budget is presented not only in the traditional structure of activities and subactivities, but is also organized programmatically. Major program groupings or "categories" include:

- Energy and Minerals Management
- Lands and Realty Management
- Renewable Resource Use and Protection
- Program Support

## ENERGY AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Expanded efforts are proposed which will help alleviate National energy shortages. Accelerated leasing of fuel resources will require inventory and analysis of potential energy production areas, developing land use plans and environmental analyses, and proper administration of leases to assure surface protection and rehabilitation of developed areas. New production from domestic energy reserves is essential to offset the anticipated twofold increase in energy consumption by 1985, yet this must be accomplished by minimizing the impact on environmental quality. The Bureau's action plans for accomplishing the National energy objective include:

° Coal Leasing. By the year 2000 domestic requirements for coal are expected to triple. To meet this demand Federal coal production must be increased nine times the 1974 level of 19 million tons. This level of production is already double the level of two years ago and current management capability is inadequate to administer existing leases plus prepare for new leasing activity

anticipated with the announcement of a new Federal coal policy early in 1975. An increase of $1,900,000 is requested for coal program activities in 1976. This amount includes $800,000 for coal leasing activities and $1,100,000 for the Bureau's energy minerals reclamation inventory and analysis program (EMRIA). Under the EMRIA program, basic soil and water data on existing and anticipated future lease sites is gathered to provide for development of reclamation stipulations that are binding on lessees.

° Oil Shale Leasing. Four prototype oil shale leases were issued for lands in Colorado and Utah in fiscal year 1974. A 1976 increase of $400,000 is required to collect data under the EMRIA program in order to assess the adequacy of lessees' reclamation plans and to monitor changes in water conditions during mineral extraction.

° Geothermal Steam Leasing. Geothermal steam has the potential to supply a significant portion of the electrical power requirements in certain Western localities. Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA's) are leased competitively, and other areas are leased under non-competitive procedures. The base level program will provide for most competitive lease sales planned in FY 1976 but is inadequate to fully meet the competitive sales target of 20 sales and to deal with the backlog of non-competitive applications. An increase of $500,000 is requested to eliminate this backlog.

° Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing. An increase of $1,100,000 is requested. It is needed to collect data on compliance and rehabilitation potential of specific lands associated with the onshore oil and gas leasing program; to process an increased number of simultaneous filings; to make required environment analyses; and, to carryout lease administration and compliance examination. Simultaneous filings have increased from 675,000 in FY 1973 to a projected level of 1,600,000 in FY 1976 - an increase of over 230% in less than three years.

° Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing. A tentative accelerated four-year leasing schedule designed to identify new sources of oil and gas on the OCS has been released. Research studies and monitoring programs are proposed to establish a baseline set of parameters for the OCS marine environment. To implement the required baseline studies in support of the accelerated leasing schedule an increase of $27.1 million in 1976 is proposed to provide the necessary environmental safeguards.

° Non-Energy Minerals. Due to increased demand for energy-related minerals expertise, traditional non-energy minerals have had reduced emphasis. As a result, a sizeable backlog has developed in the non-energy minerals workload. Four-hundred thousand dollars is needed to reduce the backlog in mineral patent processing and for material sales management to accommodate a demand for aggregate and stone which is exceeding BLM's capability to administer the program. The increased funding would provide environmental analyses and administration of fifty new material sale sites, initiation of trespass actions where appropriate and a reduction of the backlog of mineral patent applications.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT

° Lands Casework. Major energy related casework includes the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, proposed Arctic gaslines and numerous other energy development and transportation initiatives requiring use of Federal lands. In FY 1976, a $1.0 million increase is requested for this effort which represents an uncontrollable public demand workload. BLM's goal to process these initiatives on a current basis must be continued in FY 1976 so that private industry will continue capital risk investments which will aid in achieving energy self-sufficiency in the next decade. The requested $1.0 million increase together with $2.5 million which is proposed to be redirected from the Arctic gaslines effort will enable processing the lands casework related to 90 additional initiatives now known to require BLM involvement beginning in FY 1976.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE USE AND PROTECTION

° Range and Livestock Forage Management. There is no change in the controllable portion of the budget for this program. However, annualization of the March, 1974 increase in grazing fees and its continuation in 1975 will generate an increase of $1,263,000 in the Range Improvements appropriations for FY 1976. This increase will be used for construction of 550 miles of fence and 225 water developments needed to implement allotment management plans. Within the total program capability, maintenance will be accomplished on 3,500 miles of fence, 2,200 water developments and other existing range improvements built in prior years.

° Timber Management and Developments. A reduction in timber sales outside Western Oregon from 145 million board feet in fiscal year 1975 to 50 million board feet in fiscal year 1976 is planned pending completion of the ongoing timber inventory. This reduction is reflected in a proposed budget decrease of $1,425,000. The Budget also includes a reduction of $2,700,000 in Western Oregon forest management in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. This amount will be offset by shifts and a proposed increase in the obligation program in the Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation for timber management.

In Oregon, twenty-five percent of the revenue from the revested Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) is made available for the O&C appropriation. Although there is no change in the estimated appropriation for this program, there is a net increase of $1,956,000 in the proposed obligation program. Management, protection, and forest development activities will increase on an obligation basis by $5,028,000 partially to offset the $2,700,000 reduction in Management of Lands and Resources funding and partially to accommodate increased requirements for implementation of the Bureau's Western Oregon allowable cut plan. O&C maintenance program requirements will also increase. A reduction of $3,765,000 is planned in new O&C road and recreation construction.

° Soil and Water Resource Management. Increasing salinity and poor water conditions in the Colorado River pose a serious threat to downstream water use in the United States and Mexico. This problem is the subject of a recent treaty between the two countries. BLM has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Geological Survey to exchange data and install water quality monitoring stations on tributary streams. A variety of land treatments and controls of sources of saline pollution exist. An increase of $200,000 is requested to evaluate alternatives and assure that the most economically and environmentally feasible courses of action are taken to neutralize or reduce saline pollutants coming from the National Resource Lands.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

° Cadastral Survey. In order to accelerate required survey work in conjunction with the Alaska Native Claims Act an increase of $1.0 million dollars is requested. An additional $0.9 million is requested to provide surveys which are necessary to support energy leasing activities in the contiguous United States.

° Construction and Maintenance. The fiscal year 1976 building construction request totals $1,608,000 which will be used for construction of buildings needed for the Bureau's fire management program ($692,000), additional office space ($716,000) and Occupational Health and Safety Act requirements ($200,000). Recreation construction totaling $1,330,000 will be used for facilities to channel and control recreation use in order to protect resources in areas receiving heavy public use.

An increase of $1,101,000 is requested to accommodate operation and maintenance of new buildings, recreation facilities and roads constructed in fiscal year 1975 and for the protection and stabilization of cultural resources. Recreation maintenance will be augmented by a $58,000 requested increase in the Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation which is derived from prior year user fees.

° Road and Trail Construction. A total of $4,683,000 is requested for liquidation of obligations. New construction will provide for 28 miles of new roads, surfacing of 29 miles and 45 miles of new trails. Program support also includes easement acquisition, design of future year projects and operation of BLM sign shops.

In addition to the changes described above which directly affect program operation, BLM is responsible for making payments to states and counties based upon a share of prior year receipts. Increased receipts from grazing, onshore mineral leasing and sales of public lands and materials account for an increase of $34,460,000 in the permanent appropriations in fiscal year 1976. A total of $195,510,000 will be paid to states and counties in fiscal year 1976.

Summary by Appropriation and Activity

| Appropriation and Activity | FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Management of Land and Resources | | | | |
| 1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection | $ 78,363,000 | $133,221,000 | $162,938,000 | $+29,709,000 |
| 2. Cadastral Survey | 9,101,000 | 12,692,000 | 14,732,000 | + 2,040,000 |
| 3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation | 25,700,000 | 5,400,000 | 4,750,000 | - 650,000 |
| 4. General Administration | 3,557,000 | 4,475,000 | 4,569,000 | + 94,000 |
| Total, MLR | 116,721,000 1/ | 155,796,000 2/ | 186,989,000 | +31,193,000 |
| B. Construction and Maintenance | | | | |
| 1. Construction | 3,235,000 | 1,703,000 | 2,938,000 | + 1,235,000 |
| 2. Maintenance | 3,565,000 | 5,022,000 | 6,123,000 | + 1,101,000 |
| Total, C&M | 6,800,000 | 6,725,000 | 9,061,000 | + 2,336,000 |
| C. Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Liquidation of Contract Authority) | 4,000,000 | 4,070,000 | 4,683,000 | + 613,000 |
| Total, PLDRT | 4,000,000 | 4,070,000 | 4,683,000 | + 613,000 |
| D. Oregon and California Grant Lands | | | | |
| 1. Construction and Acquisition | 14,972,000 | 20,950,000 | 12,478,000 | - 8,472,000 |
| 2. Forest Development, Protection and Management | 9,860,000 | 13,200,000 | 20,102,000 | + 6,902,000 |
| 3. Operation and Maintenance | 4,475,000 | 4,050,000 | 5,620,000 | + 1,570,000 |
| Total, O&C | 29,307,000 | 38,200,000 | 38,200,000 | 0 |

1/ Excludes $424,000 transferred to GSA.

2/ Includes proposed civilian pay raise supplemental of $2,440,000; excludes proposed firefighting supplemental of $19,950,000.

| | FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Range Improvements | | | | |
| 1. Improvements to Public Lands | 3,058,000 | 3,923,000 | 5,170,000 | + 1,247,000 |
| 2. Farm Tenant Act Lands | 184,000 | 264,000 | 280,000 | + 16,000 |
| Total, RI | 3,242,000 | 4,187,000 | 5,450,000 | + 1,263,000 |
| F. Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities | 165,000 | 242,000 | 300,000 | + 58,000 |
| Total, Recreation Development | 165,000 | 242,000 | 300,000 | + 58,000 |
| G. Permanent Appropriations | | | | |
| 1. Leasing of Grazing Lands | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 2. Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands | 676,000 | 675,000 | 675,000 | 0 |
| 3. Oregon and California Grant Lands | 47,191,000 | 57,789,000 | 76,250,000 | +18,461,000 |
| 4. Payments to States | 432,000 | 431,000 | 1,457,000 | + 1,026,000 |
| 5. Payments to States from Outside Grazing | 639,000 | 731,000 | 856,000 | + 125,000 |
| 6. Payments to States from Within Grazing | 623,000 | 760,000 | 728,000 | - 32,000 |
| 7. Payments to States from Misc. Grazing | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 |
| 8. Payments to States from Min. Leasing Act | 56,746,000 | 100,383,000 | 115,200,000 | +14,817,000 |
| 9. Payments to States from Nat'l Grasslands | 252,000 | 275,000 | 338,000 | + 63,000 |
| 10. Expenses, Public Land Admin. Act | 1,784,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0 |
| Total, Permanents | 108,347,000 | 163,050,000 | 197,510,000 | +34,460,000 |
| H. Trust Funds | | | | |
| 1. Contributed Funds | 475,000 | 490,000 | 490,000 | 0 |
| 2. Expenses, Public Survey Work | 147,000 | 159,000 | 159,000 | 0 |
| 3. Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites | 10,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Total, Trust | 632,000 | 650,000 | 650,000 | 0 |
| Total, BLM | 269,213,000 | 372,920,000 | 442,843,000 | 69,923,000 |

RECEIPTS

## RECEIPT BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal year 1972, 1973, and 1974, and estimated receipts for fiscal years 1975 & 1976

| | Actual 1972 | Actual 1973 | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales, Public Lands and Materials | $ 1,941,000 | $ 1,798,000 | $ 2,056,000 | $ 22,000,000 | $ 35,000,000 |
| Fees and Commissions | 5,351,000 | 6,791,000 | 12,460,000 | 16,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Mineral Leasing a/ | 145,098,000 | 149,301,000 | 271,722,000 | 311,000,000 | 318,000,000 |
| Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf | 279,353,000 | 3,955,577,000 | 6,748,394,000 | 5,000,000,000 b/ | 8,000,000,000 b/ |
| Grazing Fees | 8,022,000 | 9,282,000 | 11,751,000 | 13,000,000 | 14,300,000 |
| Right-of-Way Leases | 294,000 | 428,000 | 527,000 | 5,500,000 | 7,400,000 |
| Timber Sale | 83,520,000 | 104,642,000 | 127,775,000 | 172,000,000 | 172,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 342,000 | 464,000 | 1,197,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Total | $523,921,000 | $4,228,283,000 | $7,175,882,000 | $5,540,800,000 | $8,565,100,000 |

a/ Includes Mineral Leasing receipts collected by BLM and transferred to other agencies for distribution. FY 1975 $11.2 million, FY 1976 $11.2 million.

b/ Despite a critical need for additional resources, the receipt level for FY 1975 and FY 1976 will depend upon the anticipated impact of each proposed sale upon the environment as well as the continuing safe operation of existing OCS facilities.

NOTE: This table does not include Public Land Administration Act Receipts.

PAYMENTS OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO STATES, FY 1974

| State | Sales of Public Lands and Timber | Mineral Leases and Permits | Taylor Grazing Districts | Taylor Grazing Leases | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $ 8 | $ 7,903 | $ --- | $ --- | $ --- | $ 7,911 |
| Alaska | 941 | 6,004,053 | --- | --- | --- | 6,004,994 |
| Arizona | 9,371 | 97,897 | 36,830 | 54,087 | --- | 198,185 |
| Arkansas | 8 | 20,041 | --- | --- | --- | 20,049 |
| California | 58,612 | 2,654,795 | 8,913 | 62,671 | --- | 2,784,991 |
| Colorado | 4,425 | 4,780,073 | 35,970 | 25,476 | --- | 4,845,944 |
| Florida | 12 | 3,092 | --- | --- | --- | 3,104 |
| Idaho | 21,742 | 416,133 | 73,804 | 17,323 | --- | 529,003 |
| Kansas | --- | 196,643 | --- | 28 | --- | 196,672 |
| Louisiana | --- | 204,008 | --- | --- | --- | 204,008 |
| Michigan | --- | 15,068 | --- | --- | --- | 15,068 |
| Mississippi | 519 | 9,339 | --- | --- | --- | 9,858 |
| Montana | 6,226 | 2,946,951 | 48,731 | 71,420 | 242,210 a/ | 3,315,537 |
| Nebraska | 1,164 | 2,228 | --- | 433 | --- | 3,824 |
| Nevada | 15,887 | 257,167 | 123,959 | 14,882 | --- | 411,895 |
| New Mexico | 9,694 | 14,792,742 | 92,775 | 87,026 | 7,885 a/ | 14,990,121 |
| North Dakota | 58 | 300,980 | --- | 3,819 | --- | 304,857 |
| Oklahoma | --- | 264,881 | --- | 91 | 176 | 265,149 |
| Oregon | 188,846 | 57,681 | 52,874 | 27,092 | 47,866,718 b/ | 48,193,211 |
| South Dakota | 299 | 94,569 | --- | 33,897 | --- | 128,765 |
| Utah | 2,551 | 4,190,572 | 61,735 | --- | 1,478 a/ | 4,256,336 |
| Washington | 945 | 18,130 | --- | 12,811 | --- | 31,886 |
| Wyoming | 7,193 | 19,412,665 | 78,189 | 164,546 | --- | 19,662,593 |
| All Other | 45 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 |
| Total | 328,546 | 56,747,611 | 613,780 | 575,602 | 48,118,467 | 106,384,006 |

a/ Executive Orders 10787, November 6, 1958, and 10890, October 27, 1960, from grazing and mineral receipts, L.U. Lands.
b/ From "O&C" Lands, $47,190,752; Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands $675,966

MANAGEMENT OF
LANDS & RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1974 | $ 83,932,000 | |
| Supplemental appropriation, 1974 | 8,450,000 | |
| Second Supplemental appropriation, 1974 | 24,763,000 | |
| Total Appropriation, 1974 | | $ 117,145,000 |
| Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Building Service", General Services Administration | | - 424,000 |
| Total Available, 1974 | | 116,721,000 |
| Appropriation, 1975 | 141,096,000 | |
| Proposed Pay cost supplemental (October 1974 pay raise) | 2,440,000 | |
| Total Appropriation, 1975 | | 143,536,000 |
| Transferred from "Salaries & Expenses" Office of Coal Research (Suptl. Appr. Act, 1975) | | + 12,400,000 |
| Transferred to "Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Secretary", U.S. Department of the Interior (financing for Alaska Resources Library) | | - 140,000 |
| Total Available, 1975 | | $ 155,796,000 |

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1976

| | Base for 1976 | Increase/Decrease 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION | | |
| - /Energy and Mineral Management/ | | |
| ° Energy Management, Onshore | | |
| To provide additional capability to issue and administer coal, oil and gas, and geothermal steam leases consistent with environmental protection and proper surface rehabilitation | $10,758,000 | + $3,900,000 |

° Energy Management, Offshore

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To continue an accelerated Outer Continental Shelf leasing and management program with adequate environmental safeguards through emphasis on baseline studies and development impact monitoring..... | 30,963,000 | +27,100,000 |

° Minerals Management

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To increase capability for processing mineral patent applications, material sales and mineral trespasses..... | 2,659,000 | + 400,000 |

° Pay Costs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To annualize the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees in this program category..... | --- | + 295,000 |

/Land and Realty Management/

° Lands Casework

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To process uncontrollable private sector requests for energy related rights-of-way and other land use authorizations..... | 16,558,000 | + 1,000,000 |

° Pay Costs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees in this program category..... | --- | + 319,000 |

/Renewable Resource Use and Protection/

° Timber Management

To offset a corresponding increase in funding in the Oregon and California Grant Land account for western Oregon timber management (-$2,700,000), and to reflect a decrease in timber offerings in FY 1976

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| from National Resource Lands outside of western Oregon (-$1,425,000)..... | 8,675,000 | - 4,125,000 | |
| ° Soil and Water Resource Management | | | |
| To fund a feasibility study to determine the necessary actions and total costs of controlling Colorado River salinity originating on National Resource Lands ($200,000) and to meet increased costs for employee compensation payments ($67,000)..... | 8,457,000 | + 267,000 | |
| ° Pay Costs | | | |
| To annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees in this program category..... | --- | + 467,000 | |
| /Planning for Multiple-Use Management/ | | | |
| ° Pay Costs | | | |
| To annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees in this program category..... | --- | + 86,000 | +29,709,000 |
| CADASTRAL SURVEY | | | |
| ° Alaska | | | |
| To accelerate required survey work for lands selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act..... | 6,769,000 | + 1,000,000 | |
| ° Other States | | | |
| To provide surveys in the lower 48 states of high value energy resource areas..... | 5,923,000 | + 900,000 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ° Pay Costs | | | |
| To annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees in this activity..... | --- | + 140,000 | + 2,040,000 |
| FIREFIGHTING AND REHABILITATION | | | |
| Decrease reflects financing adjustment to transfer a portion of aircraft operating costs to the Office of the Secretary. | 5,400,000 | - 650,000 | - 650,000 |
| GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| ° Pay Costs | | | |
| To annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees in this activity..... | --- | + 94,000 | + 94,000 |
| Net Increase, FY 1976..... | | | 31,193,000 |
| Budget Estimates, FY 1976..... | | | 186,989,000 |

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Fiscal Year 1974 Amount Available | Fiscal Year 1975 Appropriations | Fiscal Year 1975 Pay Cost Supplemental | Fiscal Year 1975 Transfers a/ | Fiscal Year 1975 Adjusted Amount Available |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Resource management, conservation & protection..... | $ 78,022,930 | $ 118,936,000 | $ 2,033,000 | + 12,260,000 | $ 133,229,000 |
| 2. Cadastral Survey..... | 9,098,144 | 12,449,000 | 243,000 | -- | 12,692,000 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation..... | 25,691,342 | 5,400,000 | -- | -- | 5,400,000 |
| 4. General administration..... | 3,475,825 | 4,311,000 | 164,000 | -- | 4,475,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing..... | 432,988 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total..... | 116,721,229 | $141,096,000 | 2,440,000 | +12,260,000 | 155,796,000 |

a/ Transferred from Office of Coal Research for expansion of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing program, $12,400,000 (Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1975); transferred to Office of the Secretary for operation of Alaska Resources Library, - $140,000.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities 1/

| | FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Adjusted Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Resource management, conservation, and protection..... | $ 78,022,930 | $133,229,000 | $162,938,000 | + $29,709,000 | 15 |
| 2. Cadastral Survey..... | 9,098,144 | 12,692,000 | 14,732,000 | + 2,040,000 | 56 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation.... | 25,691,342 | 5,400,000 | 4,750,000 | - 650,000 | 61 |
| 4. General administration..... | 3,475,825 | 4,475,000 | 4,569,000 | + 94,000 | 64 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing..... | 432,988 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Total..... | 116,721,229 | 155,796,000 | 186,989,000 | + 31,193,000 | |

1/ Includes space costs as follows: Resource management, conservation, and protection, 1975 $4,291,000, 1976 $4,231,000; Cadastral Survey 1975 $516,000, 1976 $565,000; General Administration 1975 $413,000, 1976 $413,000.

## 1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION & PROTECTION

### Analysis by Subactivities

| | FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 Total Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land & Minerals Management..... | $27,429,330 | $ 70,592,000 | $103,639,000 | + $33,047,000 |
| Alaska Pipeline Inspection..... | 7,052,522 | 8,820,000 | 8,820,000 | --- |
| Range Management..... | 8,065,788 | 9,753,000 | 9,860,000 | + 107,000 |
| Forestry..... | 7,582,436 | 8,849,000 | 4,783,000 | - 4,066,000 |
| Soil & Watershed Conservation..... | 13,292,130 | 16,566,000 | 17,005,000 | + 439,000 |
| Fire Protection..... | 7,656,627 | 7,982,000 | 8,056,000 | + 74,000 |
| Recreation & Wildlife..... | 6,944,097 | 10,667,000 | 10,775,000 | + 108,00 |
| Total..... | 78,022,930 | 133,229,000 | 162,938,000 | + 29,709,000 |

## 1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION & PROTECTION

Analysis by New Program Categories

| | FY 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 Total Program |
|---|---|---|---|
| /Energy & Minerals Management/..... | $ 44,380,000 | $ 76,075,000 | + $ 31,695,000 |
| /Lands & Realty Management/..... | 32,198,000 | 33,517,000 | + 1,319,000 |
| / Renewable Resource Use and / / Protection / ..... | 49,798,000 | 46,407,000 | - 3,391,000 |
| /Planning for Multiple Use Management/..... | 6,853,000 | 6,939,000 | + 86,000 |
| Total | 133,229,000 | 162,938,000 | + 29,709,000 |

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION
Analysis of Relationship Between Subactivities and Program Categories

FY 1976 Compared with FY 1975
PROGRAM FEATURES (in thousands)

| Budget Subactivities | | Program Categories Used in Budget Justification | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ENERGY & MINERALS MANAGEMENT | | LAND & REALTY MANAGEMENT | RENEWABLE RESOURCE USE AND PROTECTION | | | | | | PLANNING FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT | TOTAL |
| Res. Mgmt., Con. & Protection Subact. | | Energy Mgmt. | Minerals Mgmt. | | Range & Forage | Timber Mgmt. | Soil & Water Resource Management | Recrea. Mgmt. | Wildlife Mgmt. | Fire Protection | | |
| 1. Land & Minerals Management | Base | $41,721 | $2,659 | $23,378 | | | | | | | $ 2,834 | $ 70,592 |
| | Change | +31,251 | + 444 | + 1,319 | | | | | | | + 33 | + 33,047 |
| | 1976 Total | 72,972 | 3,103 | 24,697 | | | | | | | 2,867 | 103,639 |
| 2. Alaska Pipeline Inspection | Base | | | 8,820 | | | | | | | | 8,820 |
| | Change | | | -- | | | | | | | | -- |
| | 1976 Total | | | 8,820 | | | | | | | | 8,820 |
| 3. Range Management | Base | | | | $ 8,973 | | | | | | 780 | 9,753 |
| | Change | | | | + 98 | | | | | | + 9 | + 107 |
| | 1976 Total | | | | 9,071 | | | | | | 789 | 9,860 |
| 4. Forestry | Base | | | | | $8,675 | | | | | 174 | 8,849 |
| | Change | | | | | -4,068 | | | | | + 2 | - 4,066 |
| | 1976 Total | | | | | 4,607 | | | | | 176 | 4,783 |
| 5. Soil & Watershed Conservation | Base | | | | 7,305 | | $8,457 | | | | 804 | 16,566 |
| | Change | | | | + 64 | | + 358 | | | | + 17 | + 439 |
| | 1976 Total | | | | 7,369 | | 8,815 | | | | 821 | 17,005 |
| 6. Fire Protection | Base | | | | | | | | | $7,982 | | 7,982 |
| | Change | | | | | | | | | + 74 | | + 74 |
| | 1976 Total | | | | | | | | | 8,056 | | 8,056 |
| 7. Recreation & Wildlife | Base | | | | | | | $4,854 | $3,552 | | 2,261 | 10,667 |
| | Change | | | | | | | + 48 | + 35 | | + 25 | + 108 |
| | 1976 Total | | | | | | | 4,902 | 3,587 | | 2,286 | 10,775 |
| | Base | 41,721 | 2,659 | 32,198 | 16,278 | 8,675 | 8,457 | 4,854 | 3,552 | 7,982 | 6,853 | 133,229 |
| | Change | +31,251 | + 444 | + 1,319 | + 162 | -4,068 | + 358 | + 48 | + 35 | + 74 | + 86 | + 29,709 |
| | 1976 Total | 72,972 | 3,103 | 33,517 | 16,440 | 4,607 | 8,815 | 4,902 | 3,587 | 8,056 | 6,939 | 162,938 |
| Program Category Totals | | 76,075 | | 33,517 | 46,407 | | | | | | 6,939 | 162,938 |

1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection: FY 1975, $133,229,000 FY 1976 $162,938,000; an increase of $29,709,000. The increase consists of the following:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /A. Energy and Minerals Management/ | | | | |
| 1. Energy Management, Onshore | | | | |
| +$3,900,000 | +100 | $14,658,000 | 500 | Additional capability to issue and administer coal, oil and gas and geothermal steam leases. |
| 2. Energy Management, Offshore | | | | |
| + 27,100,000 | -- | 58,063,000 | 243 | Expanded baseline studies, impact monitoring and related costs in support of accelerated OCS leasing program. |
| 3. Minerals Management | | | | |
| + 400,000 | + 14 | 3,059,000 | 127 | To process backlog of mineral patent applications, material sales and mineral trepass cases. |
| 4. Pay Costs in this Category | | | | |
| + 295,000 | -- | 295,000 | -- | To annualize October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees. |
| + 31,695,000 | +114 | 76,075,000 | 870 | Subtotal |
| /B. Lands and Realty Management/ | | | | |
| 1. Land Records Management and Improvement | | | | |
| -- | -- | 6,820,000 | 301 | No Change |
| 2. Lands Casework | | | | |
| + 1,000,000 | + 42 | 17,558,000 | 594 | To help accommodate requests for energy related rights-of-ways and associated land uses. |
| 3. Trans-Alaska Pipeline | | | | |
| -- | -- | 8,820,000 | 46 | No Change |
| 4. Pay Costs in this Category | | | | |
| + 319,000 | -- | 319,000 | -- | To annualize October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees. |
| +$1,319,000 | + 42 | 33,517,000 | 941 | Subtotal |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /C. Renewable Resource Use and Protection/ | | | | |
| 1. Range and Forage Management | | | | |
| -- | -- | 16,278,000 | 477 | No Change |
| 2. Timber Management and Development | | | | |
| -$4,125,000 | -205 | 4,550,000 | 166 | To adjust for reduction in timber cut of 95 million board feet (-$1,425,000), and for reduction in management of Western Oregon (-$2,700,000) which is offset by an increase in-kind in the O&C obligation program for Forest Management. |
| 3. Soil and Water Resource Management | | | | |
| + 267,000 | + 4 | 8,724,000 | 268 | To conduct a study and analysis for the control of pollutants in the Colorado River, and provide for increased payment to Office of Federal Employee Compensation. |
| 4. Recreation Management | | | | |
| -- | -- | 4,854,000 | 141 | No Change |
| 5. Wildlife Management | | | | |
| -- | -- | 3,552,000 | 104 | No Change |
| 6. Fire Protection | | | | |
| -- | -- | 7,982,000 | 218 | No Change |
| 7. Pay Costs in the Category | | | | |
| + 467,000 | -- | 467,000 | -- | To annualize October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees. |
| - 3,391,000 | -201 | 46,407,000 | 1,374 | Subtotal |
| /D. Planning for Multiple Use/ | | | | |
| 1. Planning | | | | |
| | | 6,853,000 | 250 | No change |
| + 86,000 | -- | 86,000 | | To annualize October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees. |
| 86,000 | | 6,939,000 | | Subtotal |
| +29,709,000 | -45 | 162,938,000 | 3,435 | Grand Total, Resource Management, Conservation and Protection |

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

/A. Energy and Minerals Management/

A1. One hundred permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,000, $1,700,000; four temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $11,000, $44,000; travel and per diem for field studies and analysis at an average annual cost of $2,500, $250,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials and equipment $506,000; contractual services for studies and analyses $1,400,000.

A2. Contractual services for studies and analyses $26,600,000; annualization of 37 permanent positions in the Bureau's FY 1975 Supplemental Appropriation $500,000.

A3. Fourteen permanent man-years, at an average annual cost of $17,000, $238,000; three temporary man-years at an average cost of $11,000, $33,000; travel and per diem for field studies at an average annual cost of $3,000, $42,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials, and equipment $87,000.

A4. Annualization of October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees, $295,000.

/B. Lands and Realty Management/

B1. No Change

B2. Forty two permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,000, $714,000; travel and per diem for field studies at an average annual cost of $3,000, $126,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials and equipment $160,000.

B3. No Change

B4. Annualization of October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees, $319,000.

/C. Renewable Resource Use and Protection/

C1. No Change

C2. A decrease of two hundred five permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,000, $3,485,000; a decrease of thirty temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $11,000, $330,000; a decrease of forty three positions using travel and per diem at an average annual cost of $2,000, $86,000; decrease in rent, communication, supplies, materials, and equipment $224,000.

C3. Four permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,000, $68,000; travel and per diem for field studies at an average annual cost of $3,000, $12,000; contractual services for studies and analyses $100,000; rent, communication, supplies, materials, and equipment $20,000; for increased cost of employee compensation payments $67,000.

C4. No Change

C5. No Change

C6. No Change

C7. Annualization of October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees, $467,000.

/D. Planning and Multiple Use/

D1. No Change

D2. Annualization of October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees, $86,000.

(A) /Energy and Minerals Management/

Program and Components

| Program | Requested Increase Amount | Requested Increase Positions | Total Program Amount | Total Program Positions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Energy Management, Onshore | | | | |
| a. Coal Leasing..... | 800,000 | 32 | $ 3,084,000 | 140 |
| b. Geothermal Leasing.... | 500,000 | 25 | 2,111,000 | 74 |
| c. Oil & Gas Leasing..... | 800,000 | 27 | 4,838,000 | 255 |
| d. Oil Shale Leasing..... | --- | -- | 1,425,000 | 15 |
| e. Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory & Analysis..... | 1,800,000 | 16 | 3,200,000 | 16 |
| 2. Energy Management, Offshore | | | | |
| a. OCS Leasing..... | 27,100,000 | -- | 58,063,000 | 243 |
| 3. Minerals Management | | | | |
| a. Patent Processing..... | 200,000 | 7 | 1,037,000 | 37 |
| b. Material Sales..... | 200,000 | 7 | 1,020,000 | 37 |
| c. Mineral Leasing..... | --- | -- | 1,002,000 | 53 |
| 4. Pay Costs | 295,000 | -- | 295,000 | -- |
| Total | $31,695,000 | 114 | $76,075,000 | 870 |

The objectives of the energy and minerals management program are:

- Orderly and timely development of energy and mineral resources, with adequate consideration given to other land and resource values.
- Minimizing environmental impact from development.
- Assuring a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Mineral and energy resources are made available by patents, leases, and sales, including free use permits to governmental agencies. Regulations providing for protection of the land surface during exploration and extraction are implemented to ensure safeguarding of the public interest and protection of the environment.

Need for Increase:

As a result of the embargo imposed last year by foreign oil suppliers, the people of the United States experienced energy shortages severe enough to be called "a crisis" and were made acutely aware that changes both in energy production and consumption must be made. The extent of dependence on foreign sources is illustrated in the following table.

| | Actual 1973 | Projected 1980 |
|---|---|---|
| U.S. consumption-million bbls/day | 18 | 24 |
| Domestic production-million bbls/day | 11 | 11 |
| Imports - million bbls/day | 7 | 13 |
| % U.S. consumption - imports | 39 | 54 |

In 1973 the U.S. consumed approximately 18 million barrels of petroleum everyday; however, domestic production was only providing approximately 11 million barrels a day and was declining. If domestic oil production were to remain at the - 1973 level and demand continued to grow at over 4% annually, as it did before the embargo, imports would increase from 39% of U.S. consumption in 1973 to roughly half of U.S. consumption by 1980. With the significant drawbacks to continued reliance on imports - vulnerability to interruption of supply, chronic balance of payments outflow, extremely high prices - Project Independence, an initiative incorporating increased domestic production and energy conservation to achieve energy self-sufficiency by 1980 was initiated. While full realization of this goal will likely extend into the 1980's, the urgent need for increased domestic energy production is clearly recognized, and actions to facilitate production must be undertaken at once.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for mineral leasing on 450 million acres of National Resource Lands, 369 million acres of mineral estate beneath other Federal and privately owned surfaces and 1.1 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. These onshore and offshore areas contain major energy fuel reserves and offer the best opportunities for increasing domestic energy supplies. These supplies include three-fourths of the Nation's low-sulphur coal deposits; OCS resources which are currently producing about 390 million barrels of oil and 3.5 trillion cubic feet of gas annually, or 12 and 15 percent respectively of U.S. production; onshore oil and gas reserves which are currently providing 6% of domestic oil and gas production; and geothermal steam resources with the potential to be a significant source of electricity power in certain western localities.

The Bureau has developed and initiated action plans for accelerating energy program to help meet the National goal of increased self-sufficiency. Our overall objective is to increase production from domestic energy resources within established principles of environmental conservation and multiple use management. Specific program increases in this program category are discussed in detail below:

1. Energy Management, Onshore

(a) Coal Lease Management +$800,000 +32 Positions

Our abundant coal resources have the greatest potential of any of our energy resources for short-term conversion to energy, and coal must make the major contribution if we are to make substantial progress towards energy self-sufficiency in the 1980's. Currently, coal constitutes 73% of the Nation's total domestic fossil fuel reserve, yet only 28% of National energy demand is presently supplied by coal.

Total demand for coal is projected to increased threefold by the year 2000, and to meet this demand, production of coal from Federal lands must increase 9 times the current annual production of 19 million tons. This current production level is double the production from Federal leases just two years ago and is already indicative of accelerating activity.

Existing BLM manpower capability in the coal program is inadequate to keep current with the workload in processing applications for preference right leases, extensions of prospecting permits, readjusting and modifying lease terms, evaluating development plans for existing leases, and performing compliance checks on existing leases and permits. Additionally, in anticipation of the announcement of a National coal policy in early 1975 and the possibility of accelerated leasing under this policy, the Bureau must have lead time and the necessary capability in fiscal year 1976 to prepare for accelerated leasing. Lead time of up to eight months is required to conduct environmental analyses, and develop formal environmental impact statements where necessary prior to leasing. Minimum requirements for this workload are $800,000 and 32 positions; additional needs may be identified after the coal policy is formulated and its impact on BLM's program capability is assessed.

(b) Geothermal Leasing +$500,000 +25 Positions

Geothermal steam is important as a regional energy resource. It figures significantly in supplementing western energy demands.

This increase is necessary to process a backlog of non-competitive geothermal steam lease applications and to keep current on new applications expected to be received in FY 1976. Processing non-competitive applications involves activities such as noting records and overlapping filings, plotting the location of the application on land status plats, adjudication, preparation of an environmental analysis record, reviewing the operating plan submitted with each application, and awarding the lease.

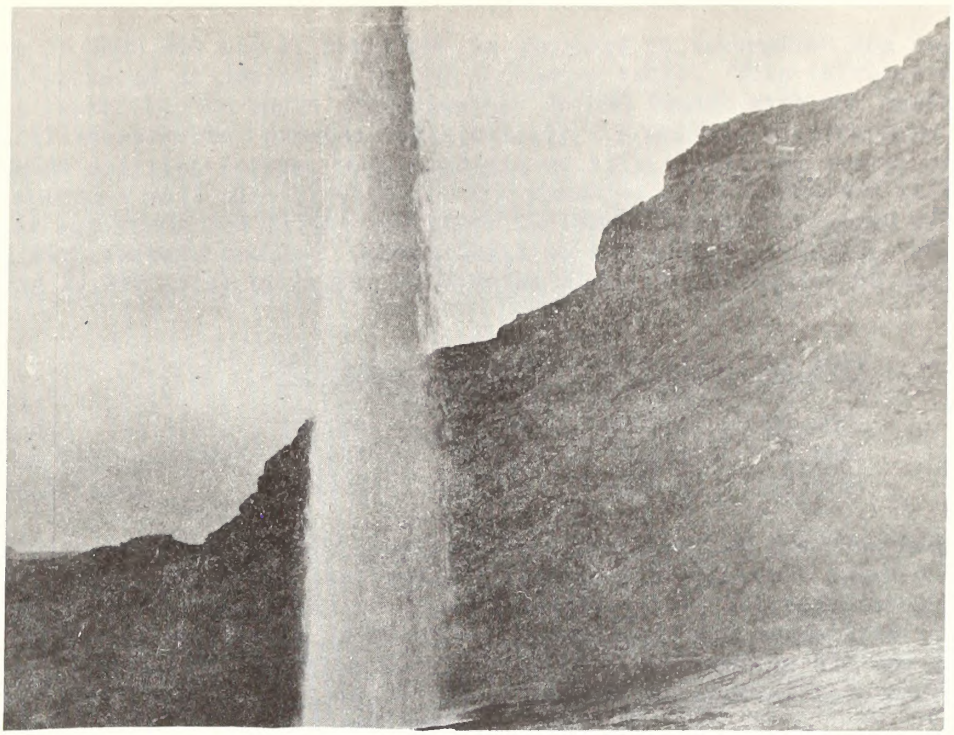
The Bureau's geothermal leasing program was initiated in 1974 by holding four (4) competitive lease sales in Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA's) in California and Oregon, and by accepting non-competitive lease applications for lands not in KGRA's. Fifteen competitive sales are being held in FY 1975, and twenty sales are planned in FY 1976. Funds and manpower for an expanded competitive leasing program are provided for in the proposed increase.

Non-competitive leasing procedures apply to geothermal resources outside of KGRA's. The value of geothermal steam as an energy source in some areas has been borne out by the fact that 4,042 non-competitive applications were received through June, 1974. Up to 700 additional applications may be expected through FY 1975. An estimated 2,300 non-competitive lease applications will be processed in FY 1975. Assuming that 1,300 of these applications will be rejected due to overlap, approximately 1,000 non-competitive leases will be issued. Deducting the 2,300 cases to be processed from the total 4,742 expected to be received through FY 1975 leaves the backlog of 2,242 non-competitive applications to be processed at the start of FY 1976. With the requested increase, these applications together with an estimated 900 new applications in FY 1976 can be processed to help eliminate the total backlog by the end of FY 1976.

Development of our geothermal resources has particular significance on a local level where production of one megawatt from geothermal steam saves 35 barrels of oil a day. The FY 1976 program provides the capability to respond to public demand work in a timely manner; since the investment of a $50 filing fee by each non-competitive applicant is designed to help defray the cost of processing the application, it is only proper that a timely response should be provided to the applicant.

(c) Oil and Gas Leasing Management +$800,000 +27 Positions

The energy shortages experienced as a result of the embargo on oil imports stimulated renewed interest in the Bureau's onshore oil and gas leasing program. Simultaneous filing applications for non-competitive leases increased about 80% over the FY 1973 level, and revenues from the program in FY 1974 amounted to $199.2 million, an increase of 40% over FY 1973 receipts. Additional capability was provided in FY 1975 to process the increased number of simultaneous filings and to prepare the environmental analyses required prior to issuing oil and gas leases. However, this does not accommodate the increased workload in lease administration and in compliance examination. For example, 4,600 assignments are backlogged due to lack of adjudicative capability; in many cases, this is impeding development, since exploratory or developmental work cannot proceed on these lands without the lease assignment. Thousands of miles of seismic trails as well as oil and gas development activities require compliance examination; inadequate monitoring can result in adverse environmental impacts, and adverse public reaction from these activities.



*GEOTHERMAL STEAM HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE A SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL ENERGY SOURCE*

*USING DATA GATHERED THROUGH THE EMRIA PROGRAM, REHABILITATION STIPULATIONS FOR AREAS LIKE THIS ONE WILL BE FORMULATED*

An increase of $800,000 and 27 positions is required to accomplish the expanding oil and gas workload as indicated in the following table. This increase will provide the capability to issue approximately 20,000 leases with the associated environmental assessments, process approximately 1.6 million simultaneous filings, and administer existing leases, with emphasis on eliminating the assignment backlog. The increase will also provide for the purchase of interpretive infrared photographic equipment and flight contracts to identify rehabilitation problems associated with seismic trails. Conventional on-the-ground compliance checks on the existing 20,000 miles of trails in Wyoming alone would require 60 man-years of effort.

| | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 | FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leases issued | 13,350 | 11,600 | 17,000 | 20,000 |
| Simultaneous filings (000) | 675 | 1,200 | 1,560 | 1,600 |
| Revenues $ millions | $142.6 | $199.2 | $240.6 | $247.6 |

Base capability is already fully committed to maintenance of the existing 109,000 leases, including extensions, assignments, transfers of interest (such as royalty interest), determination of bonding requirements, maintenance of lease accounts, including collection of rents, and compliance and rehabilitation investigations. Considerable effort is also required to maintain oil and gas records used constantly by the public and to respond to general information requests through public contact and correspondence.

(d) Oil Shale Leasing Management - No Change

(e) Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) +$1,800,000 +16 Positions

In support of accelerated energy resource leasing programs, BLM initiated the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) program with a $1,400,000 increase in FY 1975. The overall objective of the program is to minimize environmental impacts from surface mining of energy minerals in six western states. Efforts are specifically directed toward determining the rehabilitation capability of specific sites leased or being considered for leasing under existing site selection procedures, evaluating mining plans on existing leaseholds, and developing meaningful lease stipulations to assure effective rehabilitation. This program is an integral part of our energy leasing program; data provided will be evaluated in conjunction with data on quality and quantity of an energy resource to determine which sites provide the best combination of high quality energy source and high rehabilitation potential. EMRIA is a Departmental effort heavily dependent on technical input from the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation as well as from BLM. Initial data gathering activities are oriented primarily to coal leasing but also extend to oil shale and onshore oil and gas development. Approximately 2.5 million acres will be investigated during the first 5 years of the program with approximately 50,000 acres receiving intensive consideration. Major components of the EMRIA program include:

(1) Soil inventory for data to assess the potential for rehabilitation of mined areas as well as associated roads, power lines, etc. Data will also aid in evaluation of other resource values (range, watershed, timber, etc.) to facilitate possible trade-offs in leasing decisions.

(2) Site investigations and associated lab analyses to determine data on soil, overburden, and water for evaluation of rehabilitation potential prior to leasing.

(3) Purchase and installation of instrumentation for water gauging to determine present water quantity and monitor water quality changes caused by development; maintenance of water quality monitoring network.

(4) Purchase of data collection platforms for satellite images - will enable real time monitoring of water and related land resource changes during development.

Increased FY 1976 capability will accommodate the following program levels.

| | Total EMRIA Program | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 1975 | FY 1976 Increase | FY 1976 Total |
| Site investigations per year | 4 | + 2 | 6 |
| Water gauges established | 70 | +160 | 230 |
| Soil inventory (000 acres) | 210 | +200 | 320 |

2. Energy Management, Offshore +$27,100,000 0 Positions

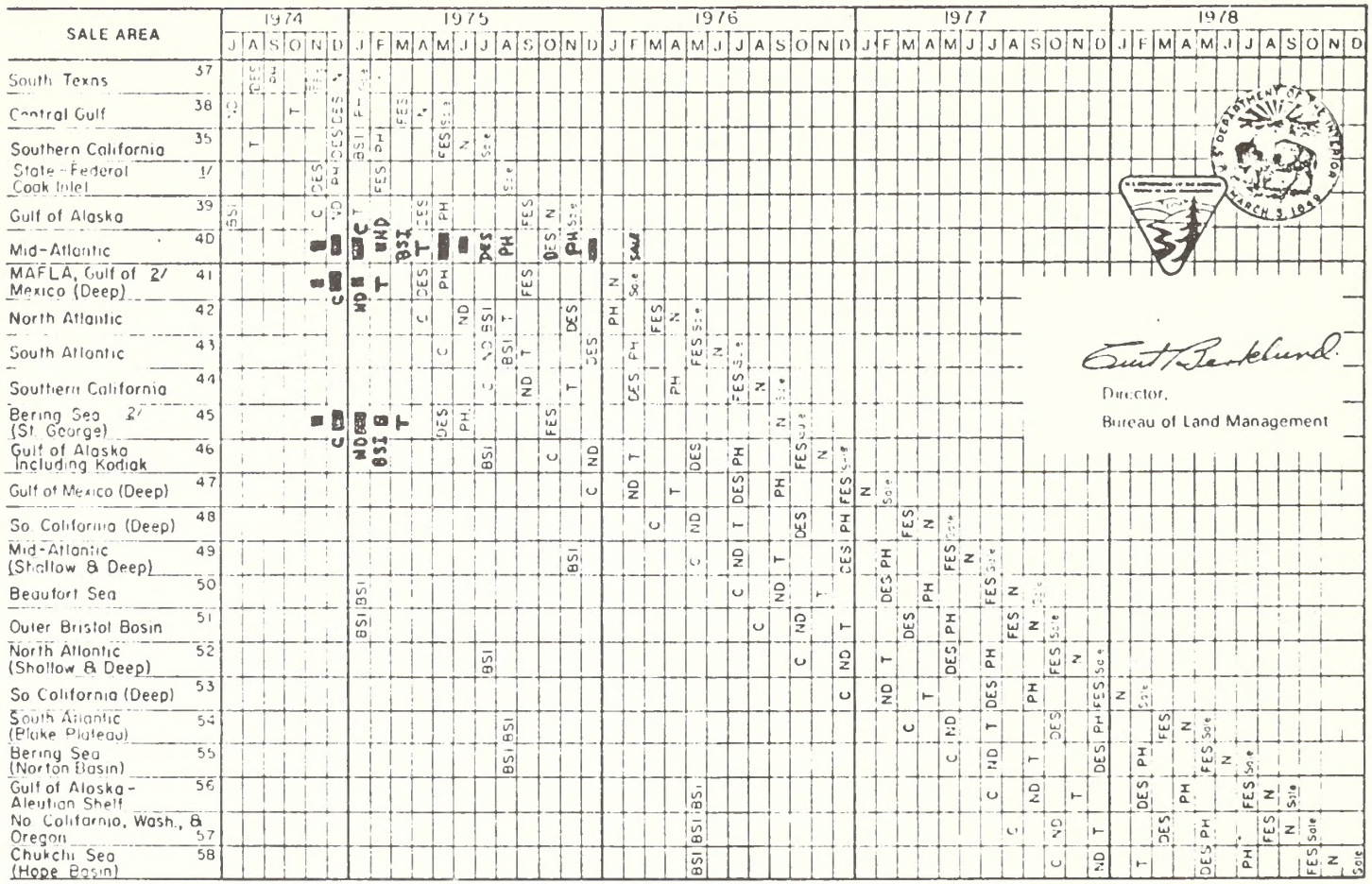
The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) currently supplies twelve percent of domestic oil and 15 percent of natural gas production. Expanded development of the OCS has the greatest potential for increasing domestic oil and gas production in the next several years. A supplemental appropriation of $12,400,000 in FY 1975 has provided BLM with the capability to hold six oil and gas lease sales on the OCS in calendar year 1975. Securing the necessary supplemental funding was crucial to the Department's new proposed four-year lease schedule (see next page) which emphasizes frontier area development now that traditional areas of the Gulf of Mexico have been largely explored or leased. The tentative schedule calls for six sales every calendar year through 1978 with the objective of developing major new sources of oil and gas on the OCS.

The requested program increase of $27,100,000 is entirely for OCS program work which must be done in fiscal year 1976 to meet the sales scheduled in calendar years 1976 through 1978. This schedule calls for lease sales in seven distinctly unique frontier offshore areas where baseline biological, chemical, geological and physical environmental data should be accumulated prior to a lease sale. Since the season in which baseline studies in some OCS areas can be conducted off Alaska may be as short as 2 months, studies in these areas should be initiated from two to three years before a sale to assure that conclusive data can be collected. Information gathered through baseline studies is critical for preparation of environmental impact statements, making leasing decisions, and preparing lease stipulations. Baseline studies are followed by monitoring during exploration and drilling to detect any significant change in the marine environment which might warrent changes in future lease stipulations.

The baseline and monitoring studies account for $24.4 million of the FY 1976 increase. These studies and other program components are discussed in more detail below.

NOVEMBER 1974

# PROPOSED OCS PLANNING SCHEDULE




Baseline studies scheduled are contingent upon scientific personnel and equipment being available to perform the studies.

The holding of sales in the Atlantic is dependent upon the outcome of pending litigation with the Atlantic States regarding jurisdiction over this area.

Sales are contingent upon technology being available for exploration and development. A decision whether to hold any of the lease sales listed will not be made until completion of all necessary studies of the environmental impact and the holding of public hearings; as a result of the environmental, technical, and economic studies employed in the decision-making process, a decision, may, in fact, be made not to hold any sale on this schedule.

1/ State may conduct sale.

2/ These sales could be contingency sales for either Gulf of Alaska (39) or Mid-Atlantic (40).

Curt Berklund
Director,
Bureau of Land Management

Baseline and Monitoring Studies +$24,400,000

Baseline studies in the Mississippi, Alabama, Florida (MAFLA), Southern California, South Texas, Mid-Atlantic, Gulf of Alaska, Bering-St. George Basin, and Beaufort Sea areas are being initiated in FY 1975, at a total estimated cost of $20.5 million. The studies are accomplished under contracts with private organizations, and in some cases under reimbursable agreements with the Geological Survey and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Under the contracts, a grid of sampling stations is established within the proposed lease area and key biological, chemical, geological, and physical data is gathered. The same key indicators are measured again during the monitoring phase at the stations with the lease area, and also at control stations outside the immediate lease area to differentiate which changes in key indicators are the result of oil and gas operations. A net increase of $3.9 million, for a total of $24.4 million, is required for continuation of baseline data collections and monitoring in these five areas in FY 1976.

Other area baseline studies must be launched in FY 1976 to assure that the required data is available prior to scheduled sales. Sales on the North and South Atlantic OCS and in the Gulf of Alaska including Kodiak are tentatively scheduled in calendar year 1976. Baseline studies in these areas must begin early in FY 1976 to allow maximum study time prior to the sales. These studies require a total of $7.4 million included in the requested increase.

Studies in the three other Alaskan areas (Aleutian Shelf, Chukchi Sea, Norton Basin) slated for sale in 1978 will be complicated by a short and uncertain field season. Initiation of these studies in FY 1976 will allow three field seasons for data gathering, and thereby increase the chances that all the required data will be gathered prior to the sales. These three studies require $10.6 million of the increase for FY 1976.

A Mid-Atlantic sale, tentatively scheduled for the current year, is oriented to shallow areas, and preliminary baseline design work is proceeding accordingly. However, a Mid-Atlantic Deep sale, proposed for mid-1977, requires a separate baseline study since combining the two baseline studies into one is not practical as different sampling techniques and equipment are required. The total increase includes $2.5 million for initiation of the Mid-Atlantic Deep study in FY 1976.

The table below summarizes costs of baseline and montioring studies scheduled for FY 1975 and proposed for FY 1976:

| Baseline/Monitoring Study | FY 1975 | FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| | ($ Millions) | |
| MAFLA | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| South Texas | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Southern California | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Gulf of Alaska | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| MAFLA (deep) | 2.2 | |
| No. Atlantic | | 2.7 |
| So. Atlantic | | 2.3 |
| Bering-St. George | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Kodiak | | 2.4 |
| Mid-Atlantic (deep) | | 2.5 |
| Beaufort Sea | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Bering Norton | | 4.0 |
| Aleutian Shelf | | 2.6 |
| Chukchi Sea | | 4.0 |
| Total | 20.5 | 44.9 |

Field Surveys +$ 2,200,000

Only partial funding ($2.0 million) for field surveys in five study areas was provided in the FY 1975 Budget taking into account the time needed for completion of intensive literature reviews and identification of data gaps. Literature reviews gather available environmental and socio-economic data on offshore and adjacent onshore areas where leasing is proposed. Once the data is consolidated and data gaps are identified, short-term (less than two years) field surveys are initiated to fill in the voids with critical needed data not supplied by the baseline studies. Examples of these field surveys include determining the social and economic impact from oil and gas development, analyzing oil spills to ascertain their spread or distribution patterns, gauging potential environmental impacts, and determining control measures; and studying possible conflicts between industry uses in OCS areas such as oil and gas development and commercial fishing. An additional $2.2 million is required to fully fund surveys initiated in FY 1975, and to accelerate the field survey effort to include the additional frontier areas now tentatively scheduled for leasing by mid 1977.

Annualization of Personnel Costs in FY 1975 Supplemental +$ 500,000

An increase of $500,000 in FY 1976 is required to fund full-year costs of the 37 positions in the Bureau's FY 1975 Supplemental Appropriation. These positions were funded for a 4 1/2 month period in FY 1975 recognizing the timing of appropriations and the time required for recruiting qualified personnel.

3. Minerals Management

The Bureau administers the public mineral resources of the Nation and encourages their development in accordance with statutory provisions and the principles of conservation. The public onshore mineral estate is comprised of approximately 822 million acres, including National Resource Lands, acquired lands, and lands which have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States. BLM's non-energy or non-fuel minerals management program deals with: minerals such as potassium, sodium, phosphate, and sulphur which are leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; minerals such as gold, silver, bentonite, and mercury which are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872; and common variety materials which are made available through sales and free use permits to public agencies. Case backlogs are developing in two areas - the location and patenting of mining claims, and the sale and free use disposal of mineral materials - where the following program increases are being requested.

(A) Patent Processing +$200,000 +7 Positions

A backlog of mineral patent applications, mining claim validity determinations, and mineral survey requests has developed to the point where the Bureau is not fulfilling its public service responsibilities for timely processing. The current backlog consists of 1,150 cases which will take an estimated 300 man-years to process. The existence of the backlog is partially attributable to increased activity and partially to new environmental analysis requirements in recent years which add to the time required to process every case.

The program increase of $200,000 and 7 positions will be used to make a modest start on the existing backlog by processing approximately 65 additional mineral patent applications including 34 for bentonite in Wyoming. Bentonite is much in demand, as it is used as drilling mud in developing oil and gas wells. Failure to process these and other applications in a timely manner impedes mineral development and associated industrial output.

(B) Material Sales +$200,000 +7 Positions

Existing and projected demand for aggregate and building stone is outstripping the Bureau's ability to effectively administer this program. In several states, material sales from National Resource Lands are strategic to highway construction and maintenance, and for oil field road and drill-pad construction. In many cases, trespass is being committed as it is the most expedient method to obtain aggregate or stone. This indiscriminate use usually ignores environmental consequences and longlasting surface damage results. In addition, several hundred thousand dollars are lost annually in Federal revenues that would have accrued from the sale of the materials.

The program increase will provide the resources to process 50 new material sales including preparation of environmental analyses preliminary to the sales, and to process 20 trespass cases most of which now go unprocessed. Material sales pits will be established in conformance with existing guidelines developed by BLM management framework plans, and these pits will allow prudent use for countless sales in future years. The two features of the increase are extremely desirable in that establishment of pits supplies demonstrated need and reduces the inclination to acquire the materials without authorization or regard for the surface environment.

*MATERIALS ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS READY FOR TRANSPORT TO BUILDING SITE*

4. Pay Costs +$295,000 0 Positions

This proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian classified employees engaged in Energy and Minerals Management programs.

Program of Continuing Work:

Energy and Minerals Management: The Bureau's energy and minerals program is oriented toward orderly and timely development of non-renewable mineral resources on the National Resource Lands, other lands in Federal ownership, and the Outer Continental Shelf. This program, accompanied by sound land use plans and environmental protection, involves the allocation and disposal at fair market value of mineral resources by patents, leases and material sales.

Traditional exploration, mining and drilling operations for oil and gas on the public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf have increased significantly in response to the current energy situation. Interest is increasing in land that heretofore has not been leased, and also in lands that have been leased and offered under the simultaneous filing procedures, but where leases have been allowed to lapse heretofore. The current OCS leasing schedule (November, 1974) calls for lease sales to be held in the frontier areas in the Gulf of Alaska and in the Atlantic Ocean, as well as in the more familiar areas of the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Southern California.

During FY 1975, Baseline and Monitoring studies were developed and implemented for the purpose of securing environmental assessment data in frontier areas of the Outer Continental Shelf. The Mississippi, Alabama and Florida (MAFLA) Baseline Study was completed and six other studies are being started. One environmental monitoring study is currently ongoing.

In addition to the traditional subsurface oil and gas leasing, increased emphasis and activity has been given to the orderly development of oil shale, coal, geothermal steam, phosphate, potash, and mineral materials identified as being in short supply pursuant to the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. This includes preplanning, environmental analysis, technical examinations and preparation of an environmental impact statement, where necessary. Four prototype oil shale areas have been leased, and follow-up activity will continue in FY 1976.

Current efforts in the coal leasing program are directed toward administration of existing leases plus preliminary work necessary in anticipation of a policy decision to lease additional Federal coal lands. Since the Federal Government controls 80% of western coal reserves, much of which is low-sulfur, increasing efforts will be required in FY 1976 to manage these resources consistent with expected large increases in coal demand and with consideration for mined land environmental reclamation. Prior to the proposed resumption of Federal coal leasing and concurrent with the acceleration of other energy and non-energy mineral activity on Federal lands, the Bureau must complete quality graphic representations of surface and mineral ownership patterns. These maps, Surface/Minerals Management Quads, are now being constructed for significant coal areas in the six western coal states in order to definitively and consistently describe the Federal mineral estate.

Goals for the geothermal steam program in FY 1975 include issuance of 15 competitive and 1,000 non-competitive leases, covering about 300,000 acres and 2,000,000 acres, respectively.

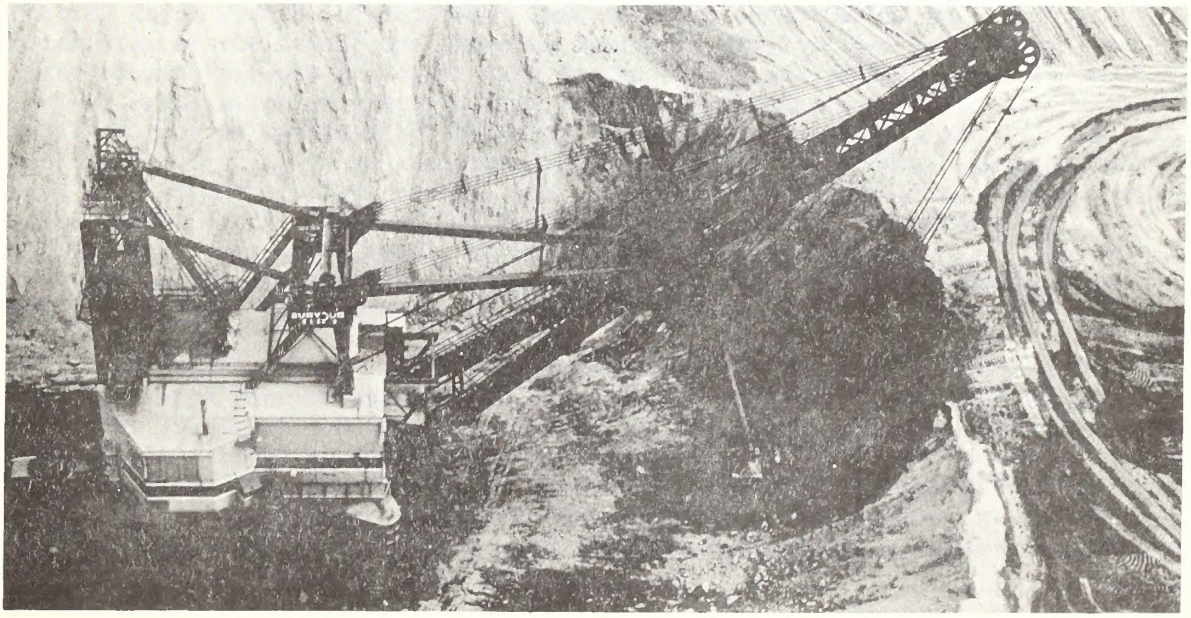
During FY 1976, phosphate and potash minerals under Federal lands will face increasing interest prompted by current fertilizer shortages. Uranium lands and other non-energy minerals lands will require increasing attention as foreign sources diminish and materials costs accelerate.

There currently exists a large backlog in minerals patents processing which will continue through FY 1976. Should proposed legislation revising the current 1872 Mining Law be passed in FY 1975, the titles to approximately 10 million mining claims outstanding on Federal lands would require processing.

The following table shows the number of energy mineral leases in effect on public lands and the OCS at the end of FY 1974, the acreage, and production by type of lease:

| Type of Lease | Number | Acreage | FY 1974 Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| Onshore Oil and Gas Leases | 108,838 | 79,920,000 | (oil) 211 million bbls.<br>(gas) 1.2 trillion cu. ft. 1/ |
| Oil Shale | 4 | 20,000 | |
| Coal | 531 | 780,000 2/ | 19 million tons Fed. lands only |
| Offshore Oil and Gas | 1,503 3/ | 6,851,576 | (oil) 392 million bbls.<br>(gas) 3.5 trillion cu. ft. |

1/ Includes Federal and Acquired Lands
2/ The 780,000 acres contains an estimated 16.1 billion tons based on 80% recovery by surface mining and 5.5 million tons based on 50% recovery by underground mining
3/ Includes 61 fulfur and salt leases.



*COAL PRODUCTION FROM FEDERAL LANDS*

B. /Lands and Realty Management/

Program and Components

| Program | Requested Increase Amount | Requested Increase Positions | Total Program Amount | Total Program Positions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Land Records Mgmt. and Improvements..... | -- | -- | $6,820,000 | 301 |
| 2. Lands casework | | | | |
| a. Energy..... | $1,000,000 | 42 | 9,978,000 | 288 |
| b. Non-Energy..... | -- | -- | 7,580,000 | 306 |
| 3. Trans-Alaska pipeline..... | -- | -- | 8,820,000 | 46 |
| 4. Pay Costs..... | 319,000 | -- | 319,000 | -- |
| Total | 1,319,000 | 42 | 33,517,000 | 941 |

This category provides for maintenance of public records in thirteen offices, issuance of public land status and information about the public land and mineral laws, and the processing of lands applications (casework) for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals. These activities include field examination, classification, appraisal, and issuance of land use decisions, leases, permits, and rights-of-way.

1. Land Records Management and Improvement - No Change

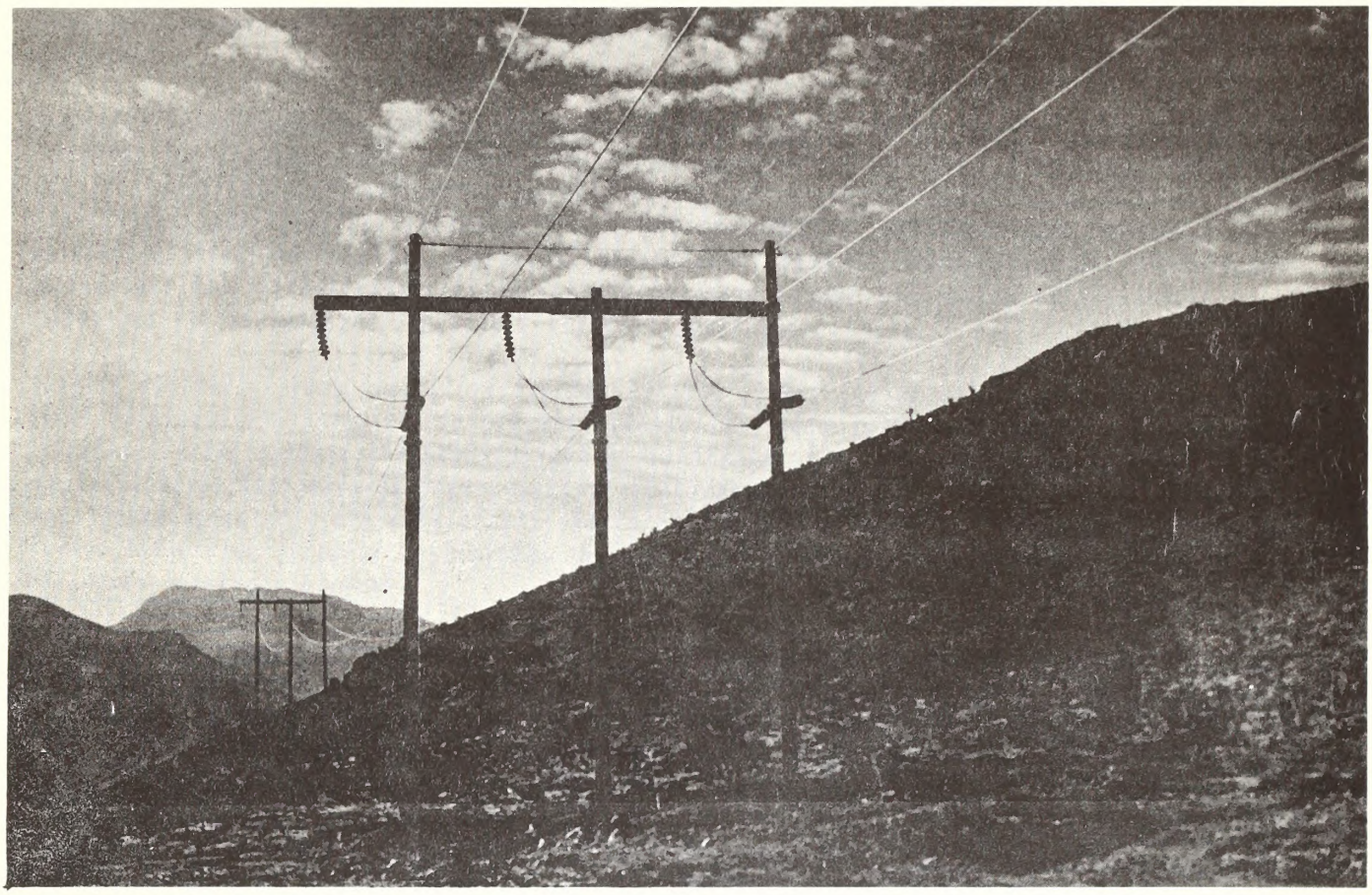
2. Lands Casework +$1,000,000 +42 Positions

The Bureau's uncontrollable workload in processing private sector requests for energy related rights-of-way and other land use authorizations is continuing to expand. Rising prices and continuing shortages of energy fuels are rapidly stimulating development of energy minerals on private lands and previously leased Federal lands. To provide for the transportation and/or distribution of these energy sources, industry requires rights-of-way and other land use authorizations on BLM lands for the construction of powerlines, pipelines, rail and tram roads and other facilities.

In fiscal year 1975, funds totaling about $9 million are committed to processing about 80 major energy initiatives. This includes such complex and involved initiatives as the Arctic Gas pipeline project. The workload includes adjudication of right-of-way and other land use applications, conduct of environmental studies, preparation of environmental impact statements, completion of a utility corridor study as mandated by the Congress, and permit issuance and checking for compliance. Currently, an additional 90 major initiatives have been identified which will require full or partial BLM involvement during FY 1976. These projects include power plant complexes, transmission lines (mostly interstate), oil, gas, and coal slurry pipelines, railroads, and industrial reservoirs. The workload they represent is spread throughout all the western states, Alaska, and a number of connecting midwestern and eastern states.

To be able to respond to requests by industry and to facilitate their efforts to make new energy sources available, we propose to redirect $2,500,000 of the $3.5 million FY 1975 Arctic Gas project funds to other energy initiatives. Major EIS work on the Arctic Gas project will be completed in FY 1975, and the redirected funds from this effort coupled with an additional $1,000,000 and 42 positions in FY 1976 will enable BLM to respond to the 90 anticipated projects in a manner which assures orderly development with adequate environmental protection. Because

of the National priority assigned to self-sufficiency in energy and the fact that large amounts of private capital are involved, BLM's objective is to process the necessary work related to these initiatives promptly and completely. The costs or processing right-of-way applications, including costs of preparing necessary environmental impact statements are billed to potential or bonafide applicants, and receipts from this source are deposited to the General Fund. Nearly all costs incurred by the Bureau on behalf of these industry initiatives are recovered in this manner.



*NEW RIGHTS OF WAYS FOR POWER TRANSMISSION LINES ARE INCLUDED IN THE NON-FEDERAL ENERGY WORKLOAD*

3. Trans-Alaska pipeline - No Change

4. Pay Costs +$319,000 0 Positions

This proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian classified employees involved in the Lands and Realty Management program.

Program of Continuing Work:

The lands and realty management program provides for: maintaining public lands records; providing public land status and information on public land laws and regulations; processing land use applications for other Federal agencies, state, and local governments, and private individuals; accomplishing Bureau-motion realty transaction such as exchanges; and monitoring Trans-Alaska Pipeline Construction. Activities include field examination, adjudication, and issuance of various types of leases, permits and patents.

An increasingly important aspect of the lands program is processing right-of-way applications for utilities. These private initiatives to develop and expand energy resources to meet demands including rapidly escalating power demands in the West, often require use of Federal lands for plant facilities, access, communication facilities, pipelines, reservoirs, and transmission lines. Processing these rights-of-way and related applications in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and sound land use planning to minimize environmental impact requires considerable emphasis within the base level program as well as the increase requested for FY 1976. The program includes efforts to identify common utility corridors compatible to various types of transmission systems.

A significant portion of the Bureau's non-energy related realty activities are located in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act and other Acts provided for selection of over 104 million acres by the state of Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, provided the Native Villages and regional corporations with 40 million acres of selection rights. Additionally, ANCSA provided for the withdrawing of up to 80 million acres for areas of National interest to be managed by other Federal agencies.

During FY 1975, work on an estimated 17,000 lands cases will be completed. FY 1976 efforts are planned to process about the same number of cases. Despite this progress, the number of pending cases continues to increase and includes land applications for agriculture, native allotments, small tracts, sales, exchanges and state grants. At this time, there are over 88 million acres of unsatisfied State Selection Grants in Alaska, and over 473,000 acres remaining to be selected by other Western states.

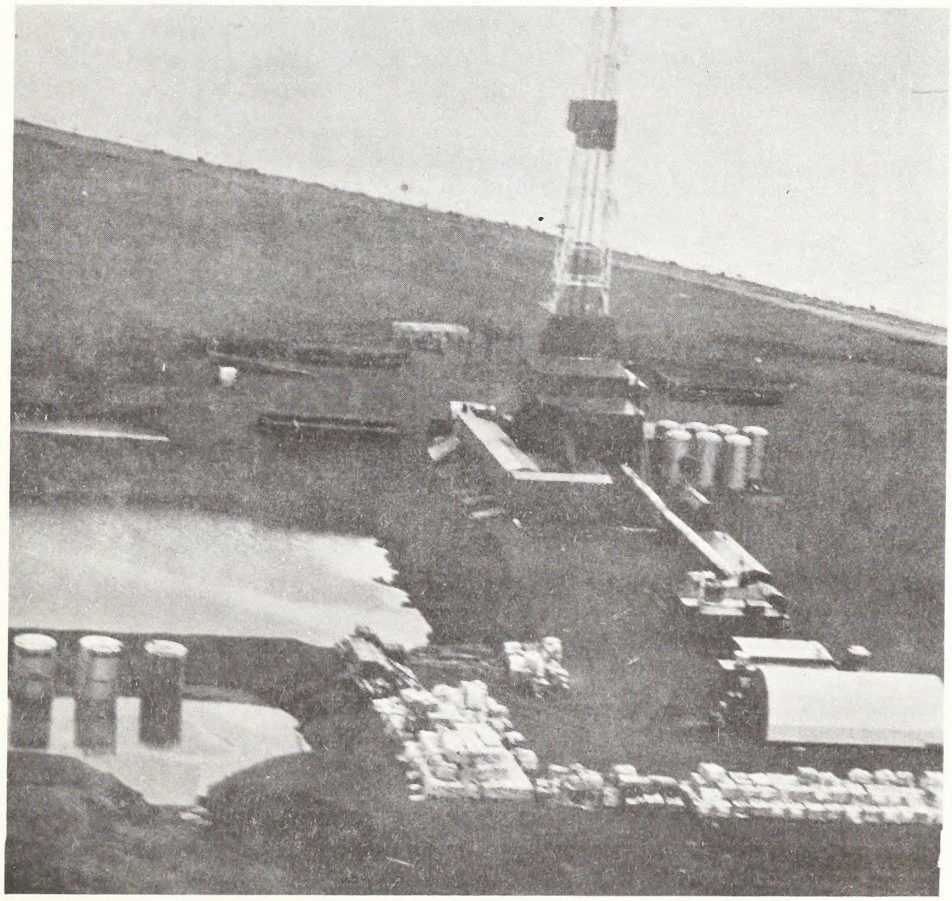
*OLD LAND RECORDS MUST BE PRESERVED THROUGH MICROFILMING*

land records improvement will continue in FY 1976. This effort involves construction of new land status records in each state office to replace original documents and installation of modern records management systems and techniques. Microfilm systems for the preservation of cadastral and mineral field survey notes and original patents issued since 1800 are being installed. With the completion of new records for the state of California, program emphasis in 1976 will shift to updating Alaska land status records to help meet ANCSA requirements.

Legislation (P.L. 93-153) cleared the way for issuance of the right-of-way for construction of the 800 mile Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. The Secretary of the Interior signed the permit on January 23, 1974 and the state of Alaska subsequently issued its permit. Construction has now been underway for nearly a year.

The Bureau has maintained a staff since 1969 when the permit application was received in order to carry out pre-construction requirements involving environmental and resource studies, and the review of transportation routes, facility sites, gravel and timber needs, rights-of-way, etc.

Since the execution of the right-of-way grant and agreement, the Federal staff has been expanded with establishment of an Alaska Pipeline Office under the Department's Authorizing Officer and a 3rd party inspection contractor has been hired for the construction monitoring phase. The inspection contractor assists in the Authorized Officer's review of the permittees' designs to assure conformance to the technical and environmental stipulations. The contractor's work also includes spot inspections of construction, and review of contingency planning. Alaska pipeline work performed by the regular BLM organization includes activities incident to issuance of the right-of-way and associated permits.



*PRUDHOE BAY OIL WILL BE TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE*

Notices to Proceed issued thus far permit actual pipeline construction to start in mid-January of 1975, and to proceed simultaneously over the full route's six construction segments. To date, main construction efforts have included the highway North from the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay (completed), camps, terminal and pump station site preparation, access roads and airstrips.

The pipeline permittees must reimburse the General Fund of the Treasury of those costs attributable to inspection and surveillance activities directly related to the pipeline.

/(C) Renewable Resource Use and Protection/

Program and Components

| Program | Requested Increase/Decrease Amount | Requested Increase/Decrease Positions | Total Program Amount | Total Program Positions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Range & Forage Management.. | -- | -- | $16,278,000 | 477 |
| 2. Timber Management and Development | | | | |
| a. Forest Management - Outside Western Oregon..... | - $1,425,000 | - 43 | 3,400,000 | 126 |
| b. Forest Management - Western Oregon..... | - 2,700,000 | -162 | 1,150,000 | 40 |
| 3. Soil & Water Resource Management..... | + 267,000 | 4 | 8,724,000 | 268 |
| 4. Recreation Management.... | -- | -- | 4,854,000 | 141 |
| 5. Wildlife Management..... | -- | -- | 3,552,000 | 104 |
| 6. Fire Protection..... | -- | -- | 7,982,000 | 218 |
| 7. Pay Costs..... | + 467,000 | -- | 467,000 | -- |
| Total | - $3,391,000 | -201 | $46,407,000 | 1,374 |

Programs under this category provide for the production, development and utilization of resources which, by their nature, are available on a continuing basis. This includes the annual production of forage for livestock, wild horses and burros, sustained yield timber harvests; water production and enhancement, propagation of wildlife through habitat development and the use of BLM lands for outdoor recreation. Protection of these resources from wildfires and other disruptive influences helps insure their productive capacity.

Need for Increases and Decreases:

1. Range and Forage Management - No change. Increases related to range management in FY 1976 are limited to those which will accrue in the Range Improvement Fund Appropriation. This will amount to an increase of $1.2 million in FY 1976.

2. Timber Management and Development - $4,125,000 - 205 Positions

a. Forest Management - Outside Western Oregon - $1,425,000 - 43 Positions

The fiscal year 1976 funding request for forest management on National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon assumes a timber sale program of 50 million board feet, a decrease of 95 million board feet from the current year target. Consequently, with a return to the timber sale level of 1974, the budget reflects a decrease of $1,425,000 and 43 positions in the forestry program.

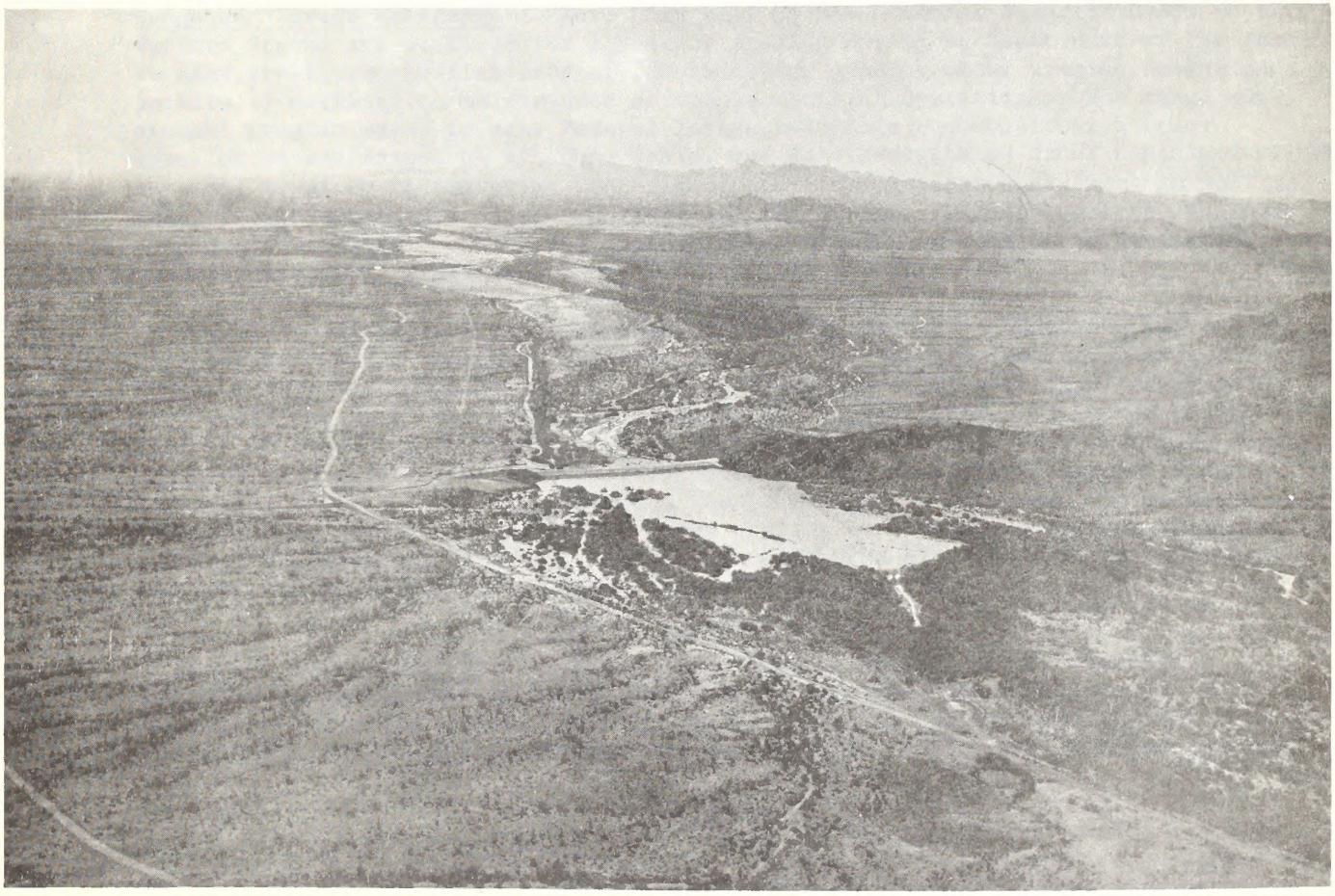
b. Forest Management - Western Oregon - $2,700,000 - 162 Positions

A decrease of $2,700,000 is proposed in Western Oregon forest management in this appropriation. An increase offsetting this reduction is proposed in the forest management subactivity of the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. This transfer of funds will not reduce the level of management nor influence the current allowable cut timber offering of 1,172 million board feet in western Oregon in FY 1976.

3. Soil and Water Resource Management + $267,000 + 4 Positions

National Resource Lands are currently contributing nearly 60% of the total sediment load in major streams in the western States. One of the most serious problems is the increasing salt load and ensuing poor water quality in the lower Colorado River. This problem has resulted in a treaty between the United States and Mexico. Saline pollution of water in the Lower Colorado has become a serious threat to not only Mexican agriculture but to domestic citrus growers and farmers all along the river and its tributaries. The Bureau is presently cooperating with the Bureau of Reclamation and the U. S. Geological Survey in the exchange of research data and the installation of water quality monitoring stations on streams to determine point sources of Colorado River salinity pollution.

A program increase of $200,000 and 4 positions is required to fund a feasibility study to determine the necessary actions and the total cost of controlling Colorado River salinity (including point and non-point sources) originating on National Resource Lands. The study will include a benefit-cost analysis of alternative means of stabilizing soils and controlling water movement on presently deteriorating watersheds that are critical to improving water quality in the River and maintaining a productive resource base. Included in the study will be a comparison of benefits and costs arising from controlling springs and wells presently known to be contributing saline pollutants to the River, and locating and designing treatments for suspected sources of pollution. The study effort will include coordination with country and State institutions, other Federal agencies, and private landowners to identify all available information and alternatives.



*EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES ALSO IMPEDE ENTRY OF SALT SOLUTIONS TO DOWNSTREAM WATER*

Under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, civilian employees (or their survivors) receive compensation for injuries or death occurring as a result of work related incidents. The Bureau has been notified that its assessment from the Department of Labor for compensation payments will be increased by $67,000 in fiscal year 1975 to a new total cost of $399,292. An increase is requested in Soil and Water Resource Management to cover these costs.

4. Recreation Management - No Change.

5. Wildlife Management - No Change.

6. Fire Protection - No Change.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. Pay Costs | + $467,000 | 0 Positions |

This proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian classified employees engaged in work related to Renewable Resource Use and Protection.

Program of Continuing Work:

This program provides for multiple use management and protection of surface resources including livestock forage, timber, soil and watershed, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Accelerated public use, demand for resources, and meeting National Environmental Policy Act requirements have added substantially to the workload in these programs. The continuing workload in each program is discussed below:

Range and Forage Management: More than half of the National Resource Lands in the Western States are utilized for livestock grazing during at least part of the year. In many areas, the availability of BLM lands for grazing under grazing leases and permits is critical to maintenance of viable ranching operations. The range management program seeks to make Federal forage available compatible with other uses, on an environmental by sound basis, and with benefits to other rangeland values. Emphasis is given to improving range land conditions through management as well as selective investments in land treatment and facilities. Project work is designed to provide wildlife benefits and improve water quality as well as to facilitate domestic livestock grazing.

In previous budgets, the range management subactivity has included funding for only the management aspects of the program. Facilities and land treatments primarily benefiting range management were grouped with other watershed improvement work under the "soil and watershed conservation" subactivity. To better present funding on behalf of the range program, a comparative transfer has been made which now groups investments which primarily benefit range management together with management efforts in an all-inclusive "range management" program. Investments whose primary purpose is to improve water quality by preventing erosion remain in the soil and watershed program. An additional source of funds for the range management program is the "Range Improvements" appropriation.

A special program has been underway since 1965 to improve public rangelands through the development of intensive grazing management plans (Allotment Management Plans) with individual ranchers. Planning and implementing AMP's is a cooperative effort between the Bureau, the rancher, and other interested parties.

Major objectives of the AMP effort are to increase vegetative cover, increase meat and fiber production, improve soil stability and water quality, increase the production of desirable forage plants, and enhance aesthetic and wildlife values on rangelands. This is accomplished through the control of livestock in such a way that their grazing habits are scientifically applied to improve rangeland conditions. The success of the AMP program is evidenced by the increasing rate that management objectives are being realized and the positive support of wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and ranchers. There is a current backlog of 280 AMP's that have been designed but not implemented. The current program level provides for implementing about 20 AMP's per year. Overall status of the program at June 30, 1974 was as follows:

Allotment Management Plan Status
(As of June 30, 1974)

| Implemented Since 1965 | | Completed-Not Implemented | | Total Requirement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plans | Acres | Plans | Acres | Plans | Acres |
| 1,054 | 25,000,000 | 280 | 10,000,000 | 7,139 | 133,000,000 |

The major recurring workload in range management is maintaining use records, receiving, processing and issuing 22,000 grazing authorizations annually for approximately 12 million animal unit months, and supervising and maintaining existing AMP's. The funds and manpower required for this work limits the effort which can be devoted to developing and implementing new AMP's.

The range management program also provides for implementation of P.L. 92-195 to protect, manage, and control wild free-roaming horses and burros on National Resource Lands. Herd management plans are being given first priority in implementing the Act with emphasis on reaching and maintaining an ecological balance with other multiple uses. The major problem in the wild horse and burro program is the rapidly expanding population, increasing at a rate of 20 to 25 percent per year. This increase requires either removal or humane disposal of some 8,000 to 10,000 animals annually to maintain the existing population. The present cost for removal ranges from $500 to $900 per animal. There are no reliable cost estimates for humane disposal. Excess animals will be removed as funds, legal restrictions for disposition, and public opinion will allow. Continued effort will be made to remove all unauthorized privately owned animals from NRL's under Section 5 of the Act, and to complete the initial inventory for all areas inhabited by wild horses and burros.

The continuing program of rangeland weeds, pests, and diseases is one of inventory, evaluation, and protection in cooperation with other local, State, and Federal agencies to alleviate livestock and wildlife damages and losses.

Timber Management and Development: The forestry program in this appropriation includes a portion of forest management activities in western Oregon, and the total forest management and development of program for forest resources outside of western Oregon. The goal of the Bureau's forestry program is to provide for the multiple use and sustained yield of forest resources while protecting and enhancing aesthetic values. Environmental aspects of timber production are receiving greater consideration because of critical forest land values such as clean air, water production, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, aesthetic and other public uses.

Forest Management-Western Oregon: Funding in this appropriation together with funding from the O&C Grant Land appropriation enables the Bureau to undertake one of the Nation's most intensive Federal forest management programs in Western Oregon.

Some 2.4 million acres of O&C lands are managed under the guidelines of a plan that was implemented by the Secretary on July 1, 1971. The plan is responsive to the need for restoring, maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment as well as increasing yields from timber lands through intensive forest management practices. These intensive practices increase the amount of volume the forests are able to produce, thus, helping to meet the Nation's demand for timber products. With respect to the environment, the plan provides for recreational sites, wild and scenic rivers, streamside protection, protection of critical watersheds and damage-prone sites, and provides for improved forage for wildlife and livestock.

The following table shows volumes, sales prices and receipts in western Oregon for FY 1972 through FY 1974 and current estimates for FY 1975 and 1976. These include Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, and western Oregon Public Domain timber volumes:

| | BLM Sales | | Receipts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY | Million Board Feet | Sales Price a/ | BLM | Forest Service |
| 1972 | 1,179 | $ 65,559,000 | $ 72,357,000 | $ 8,790,000 |
| 1973 | 1,225 | 129,469,000 | 91,044,000 | 11,084,000 |
| 1974 | 1,233 | 212,636,000 | 112,948,000 | 12,327,000 |
| 1975* | 1,172 | 161,500,000 | 153,500,000 | 15,100,000 |
| 1976* | 1,172 | 138,500,000 | 153,500,000 | 15,100,000 |

* Estimates

a/ Receipts vary because payments are made on cutting schedules, not at the time timber is purchased.

The following tabulation shows the source of timber sales receipts by type of lands:

| FY | O&C Land a/ | Coos Bay Wagon Road Land | Western Oregon Public Domain | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | $ 75,334,000 | $ 2,134,000 | $ 3,679,000 | $ 81,147,000 |
| 1973 | 94,382,000 | 3,845,000 | 3,901,000 | 102,128,000 |
| 1974 | 115,579,000 | 3,474,000 | 6,222,000 | 125,275,000 |
| 1975* | 152,100,000 | 5,200,000 | 11,300,000 | 168,600,000 |
| 1976* | 152,100,000 | 5,200,000 | 11,300,000 | 168,600,000 |

* Estimates

a/ Includes Forest Service receipts.

Forest Management and Development - National Resource Lands outside Western Oregon: The forested National Resource Lands, outside western Oregon lands, include approximately 2 million acres of commercial timber lands. Management of these lands has been largely custodial. There is a capacity for increased production, but only through more intensive management.

As a basis for an intensive management program in future years, a seven state reinventory is underway. Forest resource, multiple-use and environmental factors are studied, and new forest management plans developed for public review.

As a means of helping increase the Nation's domestic wood supply, sales totaling 145 million board feet will be offered in FY 1975. This represents an increase of 100 million board feet over the FY 1974 level. The increased production can be harvested without jeopardizing future sustained yield. Completion of the new inventory which is patterned after that applied to western Oregon will help determine an annual allowable cut for the public domain forest lands in FY 1977 and beyond

*THE PUBLIC DOMAIN TIMBER INVENTORY WILL BE COMPLETED IN FY 1976*

*SELECTIVE CUTTING ENHANCES THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE INSURING FUTURE TIMBER PRODUCTION*

Actual FY 1972 through FY 1974 and estimated FY 1975 and FY 1976 volumes, sales prices, and receipts for timber sold from National Resource Lands exclusive of western Oregon are as follows:

| FY | Thousand Board Feet | Sales Price | Receipts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 66,000 | $2,280,000 | $2,372,000 |
| 1973 | 28,200 | 1,907,000 | 2,515,000 |
| 1974 | 32,000 | 2,070,000 | 2,500,000 |
| 1975* | 145,000 | 10,500,000 | 3,400,000 |
| 1976* | 50,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,400,000 |

* Volume to be offered and estimated prices and receipts.

In addition to direct timber management activities, the development of forests outside of western Oregon is accomplished in this program. The immediate objective of this part of the program is to restore producing capacity to forest lands where it has been reduced due to logging, insects, stagnation due to overstocking or other causes. Early establishment of cover protects watersheds, restores timber production and enhances physical appearance. This effort also suppresses growth of undesirable species of no economic value and reduces fire hazard. The FY 1976 program level will include about 1,600 acres of reforestation.

Soil and Water Resource Management. The Soil and Watershed program has four primary objectives: (1) to determine condition and potential of watersheds by using a systematic evaluation and analysis method applied by trained personnel; (2) to protect the basic soil and water resource and improve productivity of watersheds on the NRL; (3) to establish and maintain acceptable standards of watershed management to control soil erosion and water yield; and (4) to provide technical data in support of other resource management programs conducted on the NRL and for the Bureau's planning system.

Effective land management and treatment practices are dependent upon knowledge of soil stability, water quality and quantity, and environmental considerations in determining the proper location and design of roads, location of rights-of-way, provisions for exploration, extraction, and rehabilitation of mineral deposits, timber harvesting, recreation use and development, fish and wildlife habitat, and rehabilitation of watersheds damaged by fire, flood, and other events. Support of these activities requires a watershed program which can:

(1) Determine need and use of a sufficient supply of useable water to permit the long term use, management and development of public land resources.

(2) Design and apply management practices to improve water quality, quantity and timing of yield to provide a controlled yield and quality for the user and avoid pollution of water flowing through or from National Resource Lands.

(3) Provide technical data on soil and water resources to insure the selection of proper rehabilitation measures on potential energy mineral resource lands destined for development.

(4) Rehabilitate damaged watersheds to restore stability, productivity and proper hydrologic function.

In areas denuded of vegetation, artificial revegetation and other soil conserving practices are required to accomplish desired results. Control of gully, streambank, and streambed erosion often requires special stabilization structures, riprap, sloping and vegetating eroded banks.

The control of soil erosion and water productivity will continue with various practices such as water retention and detention dams, contour furrowing, vegetative manipulation, and weed and pest control practices that affect water quality and quantity.

Work planned in FY 1975 and 1976 is shown in the following table.

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION
of the
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

| | Units | Planned 1975 | Planned 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Control Structures..... | Cu. Yds. | 11,000 | 65,000 |
| Other Conservation Practices..... 1/ | Acres | 0 | 500 |
| Undesirable Plant Control..... | Acres | 11,000 | 10,000 |
| Revegetation..... | Acres | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Water Developments..... | Number | 900 | 1,500 |

1/ Includes contour trenches, pitting, furrowing, waterspreading, streambank protection, gully control, dune control, and deep tillage.

The status of erosion condition of National Resource Lands are tabulated below by State:

PRESENT EROSION CONDITION - ACRES AS OF 12/13/74
WATERSHED INVENTORY[1/]

| | TOTAL STATE | ACRES INVENTORIED | % | STABLE ACRES | % | SLIGHT ACRES | % | MODERATE ACRES | % | CRITICAL ACRES | % | SEVERE ACRES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA | 11,000,000 | 7,700,000 (70%) | 4 | 308,000 | 52 | 4,004,000 | 35 | 2,695,000 | 8 | 616,000 | 1 | 77,000 |
| CALIFORNIA | 14,000,000 | 7,140,000 (51%) | 10 | 714,000 | 50 | 3,570,000 | 34 | 2,427,600 | 5 | 357,000 | 1 | 71,400 |
| COLORADO | 7,000,000 | 3,990,000 (57%) | 6 | 239,400 | 36 | 1,436,400 | 40 | 1,596,000 | 17 | 678,300 | 1 | 39,990 |
| IDAHO | 11,000,000 | 7,150,000 (65%) | 25 | 1,787,500 | 42 | 3,003,000 | 32 | 2,288,000 | 1 | 71,500 | 0 | ---- |
| MONTANA | 7,000,000 | 4,970,000 (71%) | 14 | 695,800 | 42 | 2,087,400 | 31 | 1,540,700 | 11 | 546,700 | 2 | 99,400 |
| NEVADA | 48,000,000 | 30,720,000 (64%) | 8 | 2,457,600 | 50 | 15,360,000 | 36 | 11,059,200 | 6 | 1,843,200 | 1 | 307,200 |
| NEW MEXICO | 12,000,000 | 7,440,000 (62%) | 6 | 446,400 | 30 | 2,232,000 | 41 | 3,050,400 | 21 | 1,562,400 | 2 | 148,800 |
| OREGON | 13,000,000 | 11,812,134 (91%) | 17 | 2,023,515 | 52 | 6,112,609 | 29 | 3,375,767 | 2 | 280,628 | 1 | 19,615 |
| UTAH | 23,000,000 | 14,720,000 (64%) | 2 | 294,400 | 59 | 8,684,800 | 28 | 4,121,600 | 10 | 1,472,000 | 1 | 147,200 |
| WYOMING | 16,000,000 | 10,240,000 (64%) | 4 | 409,600 | 46 | 4,710,400 | 43 | 4,403,200 | 6 | 614,400 | 1 | 102,400 |
| BUREAU | 162,000,000 | 105,882,000 (65%) | 9 | 9,376,215 | 48 | 51,200,609 | 34 | 36,557,467 | 8 | 8,842,128 | 1 | 1,013,005 |

1/ Definition of terms:

stable - only natural geologic erosion occurring.
slight - erosion not sufficient to significantly reduce vegetative productivity.
moderate - erosion which significantly alters vegetative productivity.
critical - erosion causing cessation of vegetative production.
severe - erosion which prevents any vegetative establishment.

Recreation Management

The Bureau's recreation program is designed to manage existing public use of National Resource Lands for a variety of recreational pursuits commensurate with public needs and resource capabilities. Public need has increased tremendously in recent years and is expected to continue to increase. For example, visitor use has increased from 9 million visitor days in 1964 to 55 million days in 1974 and is expected to increase to 80 million days in 1980. Within the base level program, new program thrusts and changing priorities are requiring substantial shifts in program emphasis.

One of the major factors affecting the recreation program is the national need for new sources of energy. Before any surface disturbance can take place, Federal law requires that the area involved must be inventoried to determine if cultural values are present. If significant archeological or historical values are found, they must be safeguarded and/or salvaged. The Bureau is giving high priority to this program within the limits of available resources.

Expected tightening of energy supplies will also place increased emphasis on recreation opportunities in close proximity to population centers. The Bureau currently manages 6 million acres of land within 40 miles of 16 major population centers of the western United States. Within 3 hours drive, 66 million acres of BLM managed land are available to western urban dwellers. If petroleum use is curtailed in FY 1976 people will seek recreation activities close to home. This will place more people pressure on these lands necessitating more visitor services and control. It will also require more attention to the protection of resources that will be impacted by increasing use.

Existing legislation and Executive Orders have created several recreation programs which will continue in FY 1976. Among these are the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the National Trails Act, and Executive Orders relating to cultural site protection and off-road vehicle management. More specifically, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails Act require the inventory, identification, study, and recommendation for Congressional designation of potential wild rivers or scenic trails that meetthe requirements of the Acts. Once approved by Congress, management plans must be developed so that the wild rivers or scenic trails are administered according to the requirements of the Acts. During FY 1976, management activities will proceed on the Rogue and Rio Grande Wild and Scenic Rivers. Work will also continue towards the designation of the Salmon, Bruneau and Upper Missouri Rivers as wild and scenic rivers.

In addition to work on designated or potential wild rivers, the Bureau will place considerable emphasis on managing float trips and other recreational uses of non-designated rivers.

During FY 1976 the Bureau will complete work on its Bicentennial project which is the commemoration of three historic trails, the Oregon, Escalante and Pony Express Trails. Commemoration activities will include the development of interpretative roadside exhibits at strategic locations, marking the physical location of the trail on the ground, and preparing brochures for each trail.

Management and use supervision of off-road vehicles will continue to represent a significant workload in FY 1976. The program will expand as more areas are studied to determine if they should remain open or be redesignated as "restricted" or "closed" to ORV use under the Bureau planning system. If areas are redesignated as "restricted" or "closed", they must be so designated, maps prepared and the public notified.

Management of seven designated primitive areas and studies of potential primitive areas will continue in FY 1976.

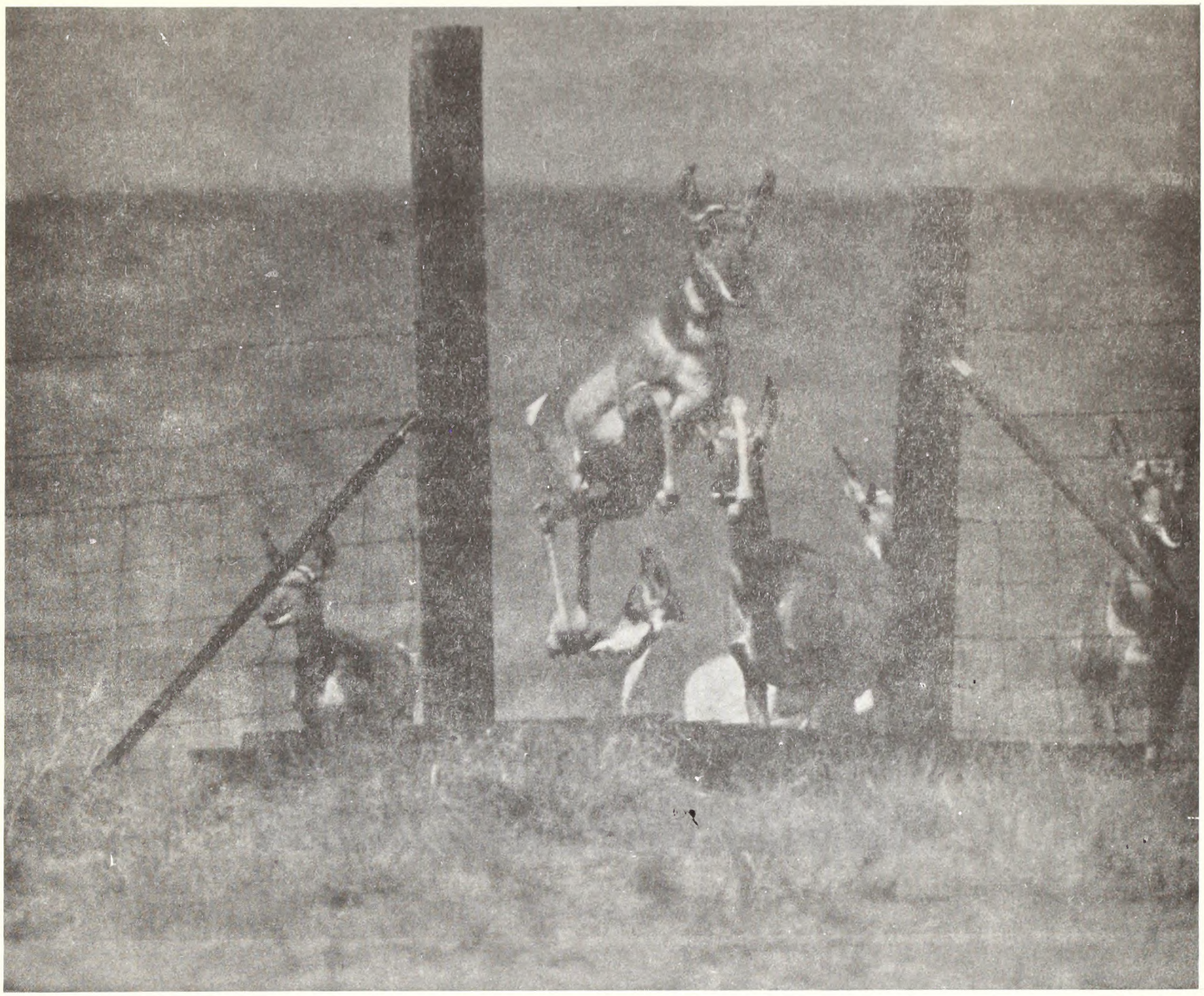
Emphasis will be placed on Visual Resource Management, in FY 1976 to aid in minimizing the effects of projects such as strip mining, utility corridors, pipelines, timber sales and vegetative manipulation which disturb the aesthetic values of the BLM administered land.

*ROGUE RIVER RECREATION*

Wildlife Management: The Wildlife Program is designed to enhance, maintain, and protect aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat on National Resource Lands (NRL).

Over 160 Habitat Management Plans (HMP) have been prepared for managing wildlife habitat on NRL. Development work is an important part of the HMP's and includes construction of water catchments, spring and meadow development, guzzlers and reservoirs, antelope passes, cattle guards, and fence design and construction to allow wildlife ingress and egress.

Present activities include planning inputs into other BLM programs to ensure that threatened and endangered species are not jeopardized by energy or other developments. Continuing emphasis is given to sponsoring or conducting research, studies, and inventories to ensure adequate data for effective decisionmaking relative to land use planning and wildlife habitat maintenance.

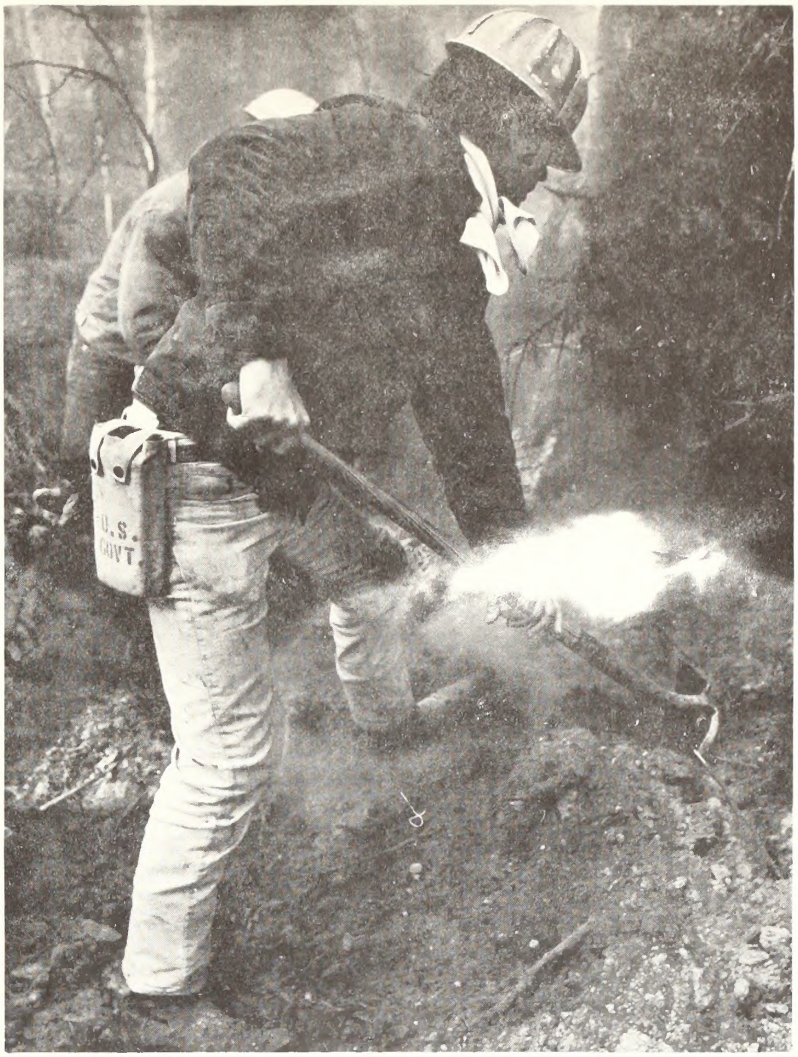


*ACCOMMODATING WILDLIFE IS A FEATURE OF MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT*

Wildlife program efforts continuing in FY 1976 also will include implementation of P.L. 93-452, which provides for the development and effectuation of comprehensive fish, wildlife, and game programs on NRL in cooperation with State Fish and Wildlife agencies. Current efforts involve preliminary development of a plan for the cooperative execution of the Act.

Fire Protection. The fire protection program in this activity includes planning, prevention and presuppression work and contracts for protection of some BLM lands by other agencies. Firefighting equipment, except for replacement of equipment destroyed on fires, is funded from this program. A new planning approach to integrate the fire management program with BLM's land planning system so that the fire management objectives are in line with resource values is being implemented.

Effective fire protection is dependent upon early detection and timeliness of initial attack. It requires proper equipment and well-trained manpower so that fires are controlled while small, and damages are held to a minimum. Successful initial attack prevents costly disaster fires.




*ON THE FIRE LINE*

In the past, fire protection activities for 400 million acres of National Resource Lands have suffered from inadequate equipment, lack of manpower and training, and shortages of supplies. Fire suppression has also demanded personnel from other programs thus inhibiting planned accomplishments. To correct these deficiencies, the Normal Fire Year Plan completed a few years ago is being updated and implemented with the limits of available appropriation.

This activity finances the fire protection and preparedness programs at the Boise Interagency Fire Center and at other locations throughout the West and in Alaska. The Fire Center is a specialized joint training and operational unit of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Weather Service. The Center arranges backup suppression support consisting of fireline manpower, fire control overhead, supplies, and equipment for BLM, other Interior Bureaus, the U.S. Forest Service, and certain state governments on a reimbursable basis. Through this program BLM has become the lead Bureau in fire protection for all other Interior Bureau.

The Bureau is developing an active program to provide professionally trained overhead personnel, an improved communications system and radio network, better training for suppression crews, and modernized fire equipment. This program will bring about a more effective and economical protection operation so that unit costs are reduced and resource losses are held to a minimus.

One other new effort directed towards reducing costs is being centered around additional cooperation between all protection agencies, and especially with the U.S. Forest Service. A recently established Interior Fire Coordination Committee will spearhead this effort. By additional coordination of such things as joint dispatch offices, pooling of equipment, dual warehousing, consolidated training, and exchange of initial attack and suppression services, it is expected that some agency duplication will be eliminated and overall costs reduced.

D. /Planning for Multiple Use Management/

| Program Item | Requested Increase Amount | Requested Increase Positions | Total Program Amount | Total Program Positions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Pay Cost | +$86,000 | -- | $6,939,000 | 250 |

Need for Increase:

1. This proposed increase is required to annualize the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian classified employees in this program category.

Program of Continuing Work

The Bureau's land use planning system provides a systematic, objective, comprehensive, and standardized process for use Bureauwide in developing sound land use plans. Land use plans, known as "Management Framework Plans" (MFP's) in BLM, provide the basis for making informed and objective multiple use decisions by identifying and reconciling conflicting land uses before on-the-ground action takes place. Through a process using guidance, information, and public participation, planning decisions are made on the best mix of land uses for a specific planning area. Once the MFP for a planning area is complete, management decisions for that area are made within the "framework" of the plan.

- Planning Guidance takes the form of Congressional and Administration policy and objectives, and established Bureau planning assumptions, program standards, and criteria for use in decisionmaking.

- Information is gathered so that a comprehensive analysis of inventory data and resource problems, conditions, trends, uses, production, quality, capabilities, and management potential will be used in preparing a plan. Information includes economic, social, environmental, and physical resource data, present resource use, trends and problems, and opportunities for the development or management of each resource.

- Public Participation in the planning process is incorporated at every step of the way. The objective is to assure that all concerned and interested citizens have an opportunity to fully understand the value of the public lands, as well as to contribute their knowledge, ideas, and proposals to the use of the lands.

- Planning Decisions are made through a process of developing objectives and recommendations for the planning area on the basis of optimum development of individual resources found in the area. These recommendations then become alternatives for further consideration. The guidance, information, and public participation components provide input to second decision phase in which conflicts between resources are resolved and a plan for coordinated land use is finalized. The plan establishes constraints and parameters for future actions in the area.

Implementation of the Bureau's planning system began in 1969, with a goal of completing first generation plans on all National Resource Lands by 1980. In 1976, revised planning procedures will be implemented primarily to be more responsive in the decision process to environmental, social, and economic values; to formalize public involvement in our planning; and to make land use decisions more responsive to established resource management objectives for a planning area.

In FY 1976, the planning program will continue to stress completion of first generation MFP's to established quality standards. At the same time, many offices that already have completed plans are finding that rapidly changing social and economic issues, generated principally by the Nation's energy situation, make their original planning decisions (those made in the early 1970's) no longer realistic. These offices will be working on revisions of existing MFP's using the updated system procedures.

As of June 30, 1974, exclusive of Alaska, there were 202 MFP's complete (44 percent), covering over 96 million acres of pubblic land (51 percent).

An additional 90 or so MFP's are scheduled to be completed in FY 1975 covering an additional 38 1/2 million acres of which 12.7 million represents an update of previous planning efforts.

*PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN BLM DECISIONMAKING*

## 2. Cadastral Survey

### Analysis by Activity

| FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9,098,000 | $12,692,000 | $14,732,000 | +$2,040,000 |

2. Cadastral Survey: FY 1975 $12,692,000, FY 1976 $14,732,000; and increase of $2,040,000. This increase consists of the following:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| /CADASTRAL SURVEY SUPPORT TO MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS/ | | | | |
| (1) Cadastral Surveys - Alaska | | | | |
| +$1,000,000 | - | $7,769,000 | 54 | To accelerate required survey work in support of the Alaska Native Claims Act. |
| (2) Cadastral Survey - Other States | | | | |
| + 900,000 | +25 | 6,823,000 | 358 | For surveys necessary to develop high value energy resource areas |
| (3) Pay Costs | | | | |
| + 140,000 | -- | 140,000 | -- | Annualization of October, 1974 pay costs. |
| + 2,040,000 | +25 | 14,732,000 | 412 | |

### Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Contracts for cadastral surveys in Alaska $1,000,000.

(2) Twenty-five permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,000, $425,000; thirty-six temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $9,000, $325,000; travel and per diem for surveys in the field at an average annual cost of $4,000, $100,000; supplies and materials, etc. $50,000.

(3) Salaries and benefits $140,000.

The Bureau of Land Management has sole responsibility for the cadastral survey of Federal lands including the National Resource Lands which it administers, and lands administered by other Federal agencies. Land management functions such as land transfers, energy development, easement acquisition, timber sales, rights-of-ways, occupancy and trespass resolution are wholly dependent on clearly determined boundaries and legal peroperty descriptions which can only be established by cadastral surveys.

Through cadastral surveys, lands are divided and subdivided into a rectangular grid system. Monuments designating established corners are placed on the ground and are used to define land boundaries. The cadastral workload includes the survey and resurvey of National Resource Lands in order to facilitate land conveyances and to support the resource management programs of the Bureau. Because of the deteriorated condition of survey monuments, many of which were established in the previous century, resurveys constitute a substantial workload. Up to 90% of the survey effort in states outside of Alaska are directed to resurvey of lands where monument evidence needed to distinguish between BLM and other lands can no longer be found. Efforts in Alaska, which is largely unsurveyed, is almost exclusively new survey work.

Need for Increase:

Increases are requested to accelerate Alaska surveys to implement the Alaska Statehood Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and to survey high value energy areas in the lower forty-eight states.

*ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT IN USE ON AN ALASKA SURVEY*

(1) Cadastral Surveys - Alaska +$1,000,000 0 Positions

The increase of $1,000,000 will allow for an acceleration of contract survey work initiated in FY 1975 in support of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. The Act provides that native claimants (90,000 Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts) are entitled to receive 40 million acres of National Resource Lands in Alaska for homesites, villages, regional areas, and trade and manufacturing sites in settlement of long-standing aboriginal claims. Processing claims under ANCSA will require that the 40 million acres selected by the claimants be divided into approximately 200,000 tracts which must be surveyed to give legal description and location so that final patents may be issued. Selections by villages were completed in December 1974 and selections by regional corporations must be made by December 1975.

ANCSA proclaims that"... Settlement should be accomplished rapidly and with certainty, in conformity with the vital economic and social needs of the Natives", and to "immediately patent" lands after selection. A reasonable target date to meet this requirement considering the extraordinary climatic and topographic handicaps in Alaska is 1985. Prior to surveys, interim conveyances may be issued, but surveys are required to issue final patents and fulfill the Federal obligation made in ANCSA.

The requested increase of $1,000,000 will enable BLM to award six additional cadastral survey contracts that will increase acreage surveyed from the planned level of 1,600,000 in FY 1975 to 2,250,000 in FY 1976.

At the fiscal year 1975 program level it will take 25 years to complete ANCSA surveys; with the requested increase for fiscal year 1976 this time frame would be reduced to 15 years assuming level funding in the future. Additional increases will be necessary in future years if the 1985 target is to be met.

(2) Cadastral Surveys - Other States +$900,000 25 Positions

Current cadastral survey capability in the lower 48 states is not able to fully support the demands placed upon it by the Bureau's on-going resource management programs. The expanded leasing of energy resources on the National Resource Lands create additional cadastral survey needs and will widen the gap unless additional survey capability is provided. Ownership of lease areas must be fully ascertained if ownership disputes arising from inadequate or non-existing corner evidence are to be avoided and, in many areas, if leases of valuable energy resources are to be issued. In the 11 western states where BLM's energy leasing activities take place 13% of the land area has never been surveyed. Surveys of much of remaining land area were made nearly a hundred years ago using wooden stakes of other non permanent materials for corners. Many corners have since been oblitered by man or by the elements.

BLM has inventoried areas where lack of survey evidence presents immediate problem problems in leasing activities. To begin meeting these survey needs an increase of $900,000 is requested to survey 398,000 acres of land and establish 7,440 corner monuments. The increased funds will be used in California, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming for surveys as follows:

- In California, for cadastral support to the Geysers geothermal area. Identification of leased tracts is essential to a logical plan of development; without surveys, there is a probability for legal action which may result in injunctions to halt development with resulting loss of resources and revenue. Federal land in the Geysers area is densely intermingled with private holdings.

- In Colorado, for areas leased for prototype oil shale development. Current section line control in this area (Piceance Creek Basin) does not meet standards to support the development of high valued lands on which bonus bids alone averaged up to $40,000 per acre.

- In Montana and North Dakota, for areas where expansion of coal development is currently underway. BLM needs official resurveys in these areas to prevent loss of royalties on coal underlying active leases, and to avoid possible trespass where operations to extract coal exist in areas of intermingled Federal and private mineral estates. In the absence of surveys, buffer zones must be created which result in loss of royalties on coal that could have been mined.

- In Utah, for areas containing oil shale which are being rapidly developed and where problems of ownership have arisen.

- In Wyoming, for the Powder River Basin coal area where surveys are necessary to delineate and accurately locate highly valuable surface and subsurface lands owned by the U.S.

(3) Annualization of October, 1974 Pay Raise +$140,000 0 Positions

This portion of the total proposed increase is required to maintain existing program levels by financing the annualized cost of the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees.

Program of Continuing Work

Cadastral Survey:

Cadastral survey is basic to all Federal public land ownership and to all resource management activities; it is the unique responsibility of BLM on National Resource Lands, and on public lands administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, the Forest Service, Defense Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc. The program is essential for land sales, exchanges and transfers, easement acquisitions, and resource product sales and leases.

Cadastral Surveys - Alaska:

Two legislative actions have brought about a massive survey workload involving the more than 345 million acres of unsurveyed lands in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act granted the State 104 million acres through selection, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides 40 million acres for native homesites, villages, regional areas, trade and manufacturing sites, etc.

Selected lands must be surveyed before final patents can be issued, and special surveys are required to provide for title transfer under a variety of public land laws, including ANCSA.

The current status of the State selection survey program is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acres Patented. . . . . | 9.0 million |
| Acres on which survey plats are compiled and approved . . . . . | 38.2 million |
| Acres field surveys completed . . . . . | 53.7 million |
| Acres selected requiring field survey . . . . . | 14.1 million |
| Total acres selected to date (12-31-74) . . . . . | 67.8 million |

To augment the continuing program of Alaska surveys performed by BLM surveyors, our Alaska survey organization was realigned during 1974 to develop, administer, and monitor an extensive program of contract surveys to supplement the in-house efforts.

In Alaska, the land transfer requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement and the Alaska Statehood Acts add up to a cadastral workload approaching 150 million acres - 40 million acres under ANCSA, 104 million acres under the Statehood Act, and the remainder under other various existing laws. Although 54 million acres of State selected lands have been surveyed to date, the remaining workload is tremendous.

Fourteen million acres selected to date by the State have yet to be surveyed. Additional cadastral survey efforts are required to provide for the transfer of title under various land laws--including over 9,000 native allotments, townsites, trade and manufacturing sites and mineral patents. Expedient disposition, supported by cadastral survey location for these individual applications, is critical to maintaining an orderly land transfer program and meeting the massive land transfers to be made under ANCSA.

The Alaska climate, terrain and the extraordinary workload requires a special management approach, unique techniques and specialized equipment. The substantial program of contract surveys will be continued in FY 1976 in order to react to the large workload under the short time frame of ANCSA and to better adjust to the major fluctuations caused by the seasonal aspects of cadastral survey work in Alaska. Organizational changes have already been implemented to provide the capability needed to prepare contract specifications, monitor, supervise and check large-scale survey contracts, and to complete any office work necessary to finalize the surveys. The latest available technology for airborne surveys is used wherever possible. Alaska survey priorities include village selections, State selections, and individual dispositions under the land laws that encumber Native Claim selections.

Cadastral Surveys in Other States:

Continuing in FY 1976 major efforts will be toward: completing an estimated 2.2 million acres of original and resurveys requested by other agencies; surveying or resurveying National Resource Lands in support of resource management programs with the goal of providing survey support on a pipeline basis by FY 1979; and refining the formal corner search and evaluation program begun in FY 1973 in forested areas with cadastral survey follow-up to rehabilitate existing corner evidence or reestablish lost corners. Many original surveys were completed prior to 1910 and corner evidence is deteriorating. Continued effort will also be devoted to the accelerating need for official protraction diagrams on the Outer Continental Shelf, and surveys required for other energy resource needs.

The long-term potential survey workload necessary to support Bureau program follows:

| | Estimated Miles of Survey | Estimated Number of Monuments | Estimated Man-Yrs. of Survey Effort |
|---|---|---|---|
| Known Survey Needs. . . . . | 313,700 | 619,400 | 22,953 |
| Potential additional survey requirements depending upon probable poor physical condition of existing surveys . . . . . | 210,000 | 413,000 | 15,415 |
| Total Estimated Potential Needs . . . . . | 523,700 | 1,032,400 | 38,368 |

Benefits of the survey program include the resolution and prevention of all forms of trespass, better public service, more efficient resource management, and prevention of further revenue losses.

## 3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation

Analysis by Subactivities

| | FY 1974 Amount Available | FY 1975 Amount a/ Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) Decrease (-) 1976 compared with 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Firefighting | 24,100,700 | 4,800,000 | 4,150,000 | - 650,000 |
| (b) Rehabilitation | 1,590,642 | 600,000 | 600,000 | -0- |
| Total | 25,691,342 | 5,400,000 | 4,750,000 | - 650,000 |

a/ Does not include a request of $19,950,000 in supplemental funds to be transmitted separately.

3. Firefighting and rehabilitation; FY 1975 $5,400,000 FY 1976, $4,750,000; a decrease of $650,000 exclusive of the proposed FY 1975 supplemental. This decrease consists of the following:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) - 650,000 | -- | $4,150,000 | -- | Financing change reflecting transfer in the estimates to the Office of the Secretary for aircraft operations. |

Cost Factors Involved in the Decrease

(1) Aircraft contracts, - $650,000

Program of Continuing Work:

Firefighting: Funds will be used for emergency presuppression and suppression of fires originating on or jeopardizing the National Resource Lands, as well as other lands administered by agencies within the Department of the Interior. The Bureau cooperates closely and supports other agencies in their fire control efforts. Improved firefighting techniques, equipment, machinery, and materials are constantly being evaluated for detection, suppression, and rehabilitation of burned areas. High altitude thunderstorm detection, air-drop of water and chemical fire retardants, and the use of smokejumpers, helitack crews, and aircraft are among the measures used to increase firefighting effectiveness.

Salaries of permanent employees used for fire suppression on an emergency basis during regular duty hours are budgeted in their normal program activity.

The number of fires in the 1974 fire season was 3,231 compared to a historical average of 2,167 fires. Throughout the Natural Resource Lands, early drought conditions prevailed and vegetation carried over from the previous growing season was abundant and dry. The season saw the highest total number of fires ever recorded on the Natural Resource Lands and the highest number of man-caused fires reflecting the increased numbers of people visiting and using these lands. The total acreage burned, 1,100,000 acres, was held below some recent years through quick action by fire suppression crews, and use of newer techniques and equipment which are improving overall effectiveness.

A summary of fire rehabilitation accomplishments in FY 1975 are as follows:

FIRE REHABILITATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND COSTS

Fiscal Year 1975

| | Accomplishments and Costs With Regular Appropriation | | Accomplishments and Costs With Special Authority Contained in FY 1975 Appropriations Act | | Total Accomplished | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Acres Rehabilitated | Costs | Acres Rehabilitated | Costs | Acres | Costs |
| Arizona | 1,353 | $ 28,600 | 0 | $ | 1,353 | $ 28,600 |
| California | 6,000 | 67,500 | 1,727 | 19,650 | 7,727 | 87,150 |
| Colorado | 2,220 | 65,600 | 1,535 | 91,100 | 3,755 | 156,700 |
| Idaho | 26,620 | 274,687 | 9,700 | 124,000 | 36,320 | 398,687 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 14,400 | 323,287 | 14,400 | 323,287 |
| Oregon | 5,225 | 83,175 | 5,624 | 65,500 | 10,849 | 148,675 |
| Utah | 5,984 | 83,894 | 0 | 0 | 5,984 | 83,894 |
| | 47,402 | $ 603,456 | 32,986 | $ 623,537 | 80,388 | $ 1,226,993 |

Lower 48 States: Nearly 2,540 fires were reported in 1974. They burned approximately 440,00 acres, three times the last five-year average. Idaho, Nevada, California, Arizona, and Oregon suffered above average losses.

Alaska: In 1974, there were a total of 689 fires which burned 660,000 acres. This compares with 800,000 and 40,000 acres burned in 1972 and 1973, respectively.


*RANGE FIRE*

Fire Rehabilitation: In this effort, the Bureau conducts emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas where needed to reduce resource and economic losses. Without adequate and timely rehabilitation following wildfires, exposed soil is often vulnerable to wind and water erosion, and streams are polluted by silt and debris. Experience has shown that rehabilitation practices designed to restore vegetative cover is most effective when it is initiated in the fall of the year. This allows for early germination and adequate development time of new growth prior to the summer drought season.

## 4. General Administration

### Analysis by Activity

| FY 1974 Amount Available | 1975 Amount Available | FY 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 compared with 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,328,000 | $4,475,000 | $4,569,000 | + $94,000 |

4. General Administration: FY 1975, $4,475,000; FY 1976, $4,569,000; and increase of $94,000 which consists of:

| Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Positions | Total Program | Total Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) +$94,000 | - | $94,000 | 197 | Annualization of October pay raise. |

### Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Salaries and benefits, $94,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Annualization of October Pay Raise, ($94,000)

This increase is required to annualize the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees.

Program of Continuing Work:

The General Administration activity includes the executive direction and administrative support functions consisting of financial management, centralized personnel management, management analysis, procurement, and property management.

Emphasis is placed upon the use of automated systems to accomplish administrative support work such as payroll, maintenance of ledgers, accounts and equipment inventories, preparing monthly management reports, and maintaining current information on the progress of work programs and the status of operating budgets, and to provide management with necessary administrative support services. The objective is to provide adequate professional administrative support to all Bureau programs at minimum costs. Other appropriations which receive common services from general administration will continue to be charged at the rate of five percent to the benefiting activity.

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

### Program and Financing

| | 1974 actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Program by activities: | | | |
| Direct program: | | | |
| 1. Resource management, conservation and protection..... | 70,192,000 | 133,229,000 | 162,938,000 |
| 2. Cadastral survey..... | 8,851,000 | 12,692,000 | 14,732,000 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation.. | 25,283,000 | 5,400,000 | 4,750,000 |
| 4. General administration..... | 3,328,000 | 4,475,000 | 4,569,000 |
| Total direct program..... | 107,654,000 | 155,796,000 | 186,989,000 |
| Reimbursable program: | | | |
| 1. Resource management, conservation and protection..... | 2,194,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 |
| 2. Cadastral survey..... | 2,085,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation.. | 1,996,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Total reimbursable program..... | 6,275,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Total program costs, funded 1/. | 113,930,000 | 162,796,000 | 193,989,000 |
| Change in selected resources (undelivered orders and stores)..... | 9,222,000 | -- | -- |
| Total obligations..... | 123,152,000 | 162,796,000 | 193,989,000 |
| Financing: | | | |
| Receipts and reimbursements from: | | | |
| 11 Federal funds..... | - 3,999,000 | - 4,000,000 | - 4,000,000 |
| 14 Non-Federal funds..... | - 2,865,000 | - 3,000,000 | - 3,000,000 |
| 25 Unobligated balance lapsing..... | 433,000 | -- | -- |
| Budget authority..... | 116,721,000 | 155,796,000 | 186,989,000 |
| Budget authority: | | | |
| 40 Appropriation..... | 117,145,000 | 141,096,000 | 186,989,000 |
| 41 Transferred to other accounts 2/.... | - 424,000 | - 140,000 | -- |
| 42 Transferred from other accounts 3/.. | -- | 12,400,000 | -- |
| 43 Appropriation (adjusted)..... | 116,721,000 | 153,356,000 | 186,989,000 |
| 44.20 Proposed supplemental for civilian pay raises..... | -- | 2,440,000 | -- |

| | | 1974 actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Relation of obligations to outlays: | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net..... | 116,288,000 | 155,796,000 | 186,989,000 |
| 72 | Obligated balance, start of year... | 2,850,000 | 13,574,000 | 18,423,000 |
| 74 | Obligated balance, end of year..... | - 13,574,000 | - 18,423,000 | - 28,759,000 |
| 77 | Adjustments in expired accounts.... | 262,000 | -- | -- |
| 90 | Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental..... | 105,825,000 | 148,717,000 | 176,443,000 |
| 91.20 | Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental..... | -- | 2,230,000 | 210,000 |

1/ Includes capital outlay as follows: 1974, $2,031 thousand, 1975, $3,301 thousand; 1976, $4,413 thousand.

2/ Transferred in "Salaries and expenses" Office of the Secretary for Operations of the Alaska Resource Library.

3/ Transferred from "Salaries and expenses" Office of Coal Research for expansion of Outer Continental shelf oil and gas leasing program.

## ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

### Management of Lands and Resources

| | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase(+) Decrease(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program & Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations..... | $116,288,000 | $155,796,000 | $186,989,000 | +$ 31,193,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing..... | 433,000 | ------ | ------- | ------ |
| Transferred to other accounts..... | 424,000 | 140,000 | ------- | - 140,000 |
| Transferred from other accounts..... | ------ | -12,400,000 | ------- | + 12,400,000 |
| Appropriation..... | 117,145,000 | 143,536,000 | 186,989,000 | 43,453,000 |
| Obligation by Objects: | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation..... | 59,466,000 | 68,974,000 | 71,759,000 | + 2,785,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees..... | 7,285,000 | 9,230,000 | 9,384,000 | + 154,000 |
| 21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..... | 4,122,000 | 6,647,000 | 7,334,000 | + 687,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things..... | 2,787,000 | 3,382,000 | 3,753,000 | + 371,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.0 Rent, communications, & utilities..... | 3,984,000 | 8,875,000 | 9,500,000 | + | 625,000 |
| 24.0 Printing & reproduction..... | 595,000 | 895,000 | 729,000 | - | 166,000 |
| 25.0 Other services... | 24,762,000 | 43,122,000 | 72,612,000 | + | 29,490,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies & materials..... | 8,757,000 | 9,149,000 | 7,449,000 | - | 1,700,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment..... | 2,681,000 | 3,303,000 | 2,688,000 | - | 615,000 |
| 32.0 Lands & structures..... | 1,906,000 | 2,312,000 | 1,881,000 | - | 431,000 |
| 41.0 Grants, subsidies, & contributions.. | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | + | 1,000 |
| 42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities.... | 13,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 | + | 1,000 |
| Subtotal..... | 116,361,000 | 155,907,000 | 187,109,000 | | 31,202,000 |
| 95.0 Quarters & subsistence charges | -73,000 | -111,000 | -120,000 | | -9,000 |
| Total obligations.... | 116,288,000 | 155,796,000 | 186,989,000 | + | 31,193,000 |

Management of Lands and Resources
Personnel Summary

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions..... | 3,353 | 4,064 | 4,044 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions.. | 1,442 | 1,120 | 1,120 |
| Average number of all employees..... | 4,591 | 4,828 | 4,888 |
| Average GS grade..... | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary..... | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Analysis by Activities

FY 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

| Activity | FY 1976 Estimate | Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Resource management, conservation and protection | $162,938,000 | $44,670,000 |
| 2. Cadastral survey | 14,732,000 | 6,860,000 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation | 4,750,000 | 4,750,000 |
| 4. General Administation | 4,569,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Total | $186,989,000 | $57,380,000 |

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,[$141,096,000.] $186,989,000.

For "Management of Lands and Resources" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $57,380,000.

(5 U.S.C. 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 54,72,129,315,1181a-f; 60 Stat. 1100; 78 Stat. 986; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-1109-0-1-302 | July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| **Program by activities:** | |
| Direct program: | |
| 1. Resource management, conservation and protection | 44,670 |
| 2. Cadastral survey | 6,860 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation | 4,750 |
| 4. General Administration | 1,100 |
| Total, direct program | 57,380 |
| Reimbursable program: | |
| 1. Resource management, conservation and protection | 500 |
| 2. Cadastral survey | 600 |
| 3. Firefighting and rehabilitation | 2,000 |
| Total, reimbursable program | 3,100 |
| 10 Total obligations | 60,480 |
| **Financing:** | |
| Receipts and reimbursements from: | |
| 11 Federal Funds | -2,000 |
| 14 Non-Federal Funds | -1,100 |
| 40 Budget Authority (Appropriation) | 57,380 |
| **Relation of obligations to outlays:** | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 57,380 |
| 72 Obligated balance, start of period | 28,759 |
| 74 Obligated balance, end of period | -32,159 |
| 90 Outlays | 53,980 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

| | |
|---|---|
| Management of Lands and Resources | $57,380,000 |
| Resource Management, Conservation & Protection..... | $44,670,000 |

With the exceptions described below, the transition period budget authority estimate is based on a straight three month pro rata share of the FY 1976 request. Exceptions to the 25% proration are:

| ($000's) Total Requested | Program |
|---|---|
| 3,740 | Trans Alaska Pipeline - Construction surveillance and monitoring contract is to be renewed during the transition period, and an estimated 30% of the 1976 availability is required to accommodate the seasonal aspect of this program in Alaska. |
| 16,300 | Offshore Energy Management - This amount is 28% of the total FY 1976 offshore program. The authority, additional to a straight proration, is necessary to renew and continue baseline studies during the summer months in the Alaska OCS regions. Failure to renew contracts in July of 1976 would likely result in a missed field season and delayed environmental assessments. |
| 6,290 | Range and Forestry - These program activities are, by their very nature, most active in the summer. The seasonal aspect of the work necessitates a larger budget availability during the field season which corresponds with the transition period. Thirty percent of the FY 1976 availability is requested. |
| 26,330 | Subtotal of program exceptions to straight three month pro rata share. |
| 18,340 | 25% proration of all other programs in this activity. |
| 44,670 | Total requested in this activity. |

The work encompassed by this activity includes:

- Onshore energy management, including leasing management for coal, oil and gas, geothermal, and oil shale.
- Offshore energy management, including leasing and continuation of extensive baseline and monitoring studies.
- Onshore minerals management, including mineral patent processing, mineral leasing, and material sales.
- Lands records management and improvement.
- Lands casework processing, both energy and non-energy related.
- Range and livestock forage management, wild horse and burro management.
- Timber management and development for western Oregon and for the Public Domain.

- Recreation management for intensive and extensive use and cultural enhancement.

- Wildlife management, including endangered species and game species.

- Soil and watershed management; including condition survey, condition stabilization and improvement, and project maintenance.

- Fire protection on the Public Domain.

- Land use planning (management framework planning) in support of energy and other land and resource programs.

Cadastral Survey..... $6,860,000

An estimate of $6,860,000 is requested for the period July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976. This estimate was derived from field estimates of operating needs related to requested FY 1976 increases, with special consideration given to the seasonal nature of the field work of cadastral surveys, particularly in Alaska. The field season coincides closely with the time of the transition period. Thirty percent of the projected FY 1976 availability is requested to meet this requirement. In order that momentum is not lost or outputs reduced from previous levels, the entire 1976 availability for contract surveys is also needed.

Efforts during the transition period will be a continuation of on-going survey work in the lower 48 states and in Alaska. Surveys in Alaska are directed to meeting needs related to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Statehood Act, and various other public land laws. In the lower 48 states, efforts will be directed to surveying and resurveying National Resource Lands in support of resource management programs, particularly energy development, realty transactions, and timber development.

Firefighting and Rehabilitation..... $4,750,000

An estimate of $4,750,000 is requested for emergency pre-suppression and suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands and subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas during the period July 1 - September 30, 1976. This amount equals the FY 1975 request for firefighting and rehabilitation minus $650,000 transferred to the Department for aircraft operations because the greater part of effort is expended during the transition months. In the event that actual firefighting or rehabilitation costs exceed the estimate, the necessary additional funds will be requested through a supplemental appropriation. (A $19,950,000 supplemental request is anticipated for FY 1975.) The requested $4.7 million will be directed to direct suppression and rehabilitation work.

General Administration..... $1,100,000

An estimate of $1,100,000 is requested for the period July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976. The request represents a straight three-month proration. This activity provides professional administrative support to all Bureau programs and also includes computer operations related to payroll/personnel systems and financial management systems.

CONSTRUCTION
& MAINTENANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction and Maintenance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1975 | | $6,725,000 |
| Unobligated balance from prior years | | 1,501,021 |
| Total available for obligation | | 8,226,021 |
| Decreases: | | |
| Construction of buildings and recreation facilities | $ 2,989,386 | |
| Maintenance of buildings, recreation facilities and roads | 5,236,635 | |
| Subtotal | 8,226,021 | |
| Increases: | | |
| Construction of buildings and recreation facilities | 2,938,000 | |
| Maintenance of buildings and recreation facilities and roads | 6,123,000 | |
| Total available for obligation (Budget Estimate FY 1976) | | 9,061,000 |

Construction and Maintenance
Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Amount Available 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated Balance From 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available 1976 compared to total available 1975 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Construction..... | $2,989,386 | $2,938,000 | --- | $2,938,000 | -$ 51,386 | 75 |
| 2. Maintenance ..... | 5,236,635 | 6,123,000 | --- | 6,123,000 | + 886,365 | 83 |
| Total..... | 8,226,021 | 9,061,000 | --- | 9,061,000 | + 834,979 | |

## 1. Construction

Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | Amount Available 1975 | FY 1976 Estimated Total Available | FY 1976 Unobligated Balance from 1975 | FY 1976 Total Estimate | Total Available 1976 Compared to Total Available, 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings | $1,084,156 | $1,608,000 | -0- | $1,608,000 | + $ 523,844 |
| Recreation Facilities | 1,905,230 | 1,330,000 | -0- | 1,330,000 | - 575,230 |
| Total | $2,989,386 | $2,938,000 | --- | $2,938,000 | - $ 51,386 |

1. Construction: Fiscal Year 1975, $1,703,000; Fiscal Year 1976, $2,938,000; an increase of $1,235,000 exclusive of carryover funds. This program provides for the construction of (a) buildings and (b) recreation facilities.

(a) Building Construction: Fiscal Year 1975, $690,000; Fiscal Year 1976, $1,608,000 an increase of $918,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The FY 1976 building construction program consists of the following:

| State | Type of Building | Request FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Bureauwide | Survey, design and contract supervision | $ 291,000 |
| Fire Support | | |
| 2. Alaska | Water & sanitary system, barracks/mess building at McGrath Fire Base | 420,000 |
| 3. Alaska | Utilities for modular buildings at Galena Fire Base | 30,000 |
| 4. Oregon | Replacement of fire station, crew quarters at Jordan Valley Fire Station | 175,000 |
| 5. Oregon | Replacement of Wagontire Fire Lookout | 25,000 |
| General Program Support | | |
| 6. Arizona & Wyoming | Expand and modify existing sign shops to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act and State codes | 200,000 |
| 7. Colorado | Office addition to the Craig District Office | 200,000 |
| 8. Idaho | Yard surfacing and fencing at Salmon District Office | 50,000 |
| 9. Montana | Office addition to the Miles City District Office | 175,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. Montana & Utah | Construction of Seven Radio Buildings | 42,000 |
| | Total | $1,608,000 |

1. Survey and Design of Future Facilities $291,000

The proposed funding will allow capability for maintaining survey and design efforts at a level that will meet present and future building construction needs in locations having inadequate facilities and lack of adequate space. This funding level coupled with the proposed construction program will reduce the backlog of critical administrative and special purpose facility needs.

FIRE SUPPORT

2. McGrath Fire Base, McGrath, Alaska $420,000

McGrath is a major fire base in central Alaska, and is one of the primary facilities of the Anchorage District. In addition, it is a resource area headquarters and presently serves as the summer location for professional resource personnel. Existing facilities include a log house built 25 years ago, a log office and parachute loft, and a converted garage which serves as a warehouse. A very small converted barracks building serves as mess hall. The water system is an outdated pump servicing an above ground distribution system which is costly to maintain due to obsolescence. Water provided is lower in quality than some natural streams, and is often bright red in color due to high iron content.

The McGrath facility serves as a major staging station for over 200 firefighters during summer months, and is intended as year-round quarters for resource management staff. It is totally inadequate for both, and winter residence is not possible.

Requested funds will provide an adequate water system, and a barracks and mess building to accommodate emergency and resource management crews. These are the minimum improvements needed to accommodate existing use of the facility.

3. Galena Fire Base, Galena, Alaska $ 30,000

Galena is similar in importance to the McGrath complex--it is the major fire base in the western Fairbanks District, and may serve 200 to 300 personnel at any one time during summer months. Present facilities consist of an office, warehouse, and oil and gas storage shed. Utilities are almost totally lacking, and sanitary facilities consists of one pit privy.

Requested funds are for installation of utilities to service the site. Utility hookups to Galena Air Base can be made under agreement with the Air Force. Improved quarters facilities will be proposed in the form of modular buildings for FY 77 and 78 to complete the total need. The utility hookups are first priority and are the minimum necessary to make the facility a fully useable fire suppression base.

4. Jordan Valley Fire Station, Oregon $175,000

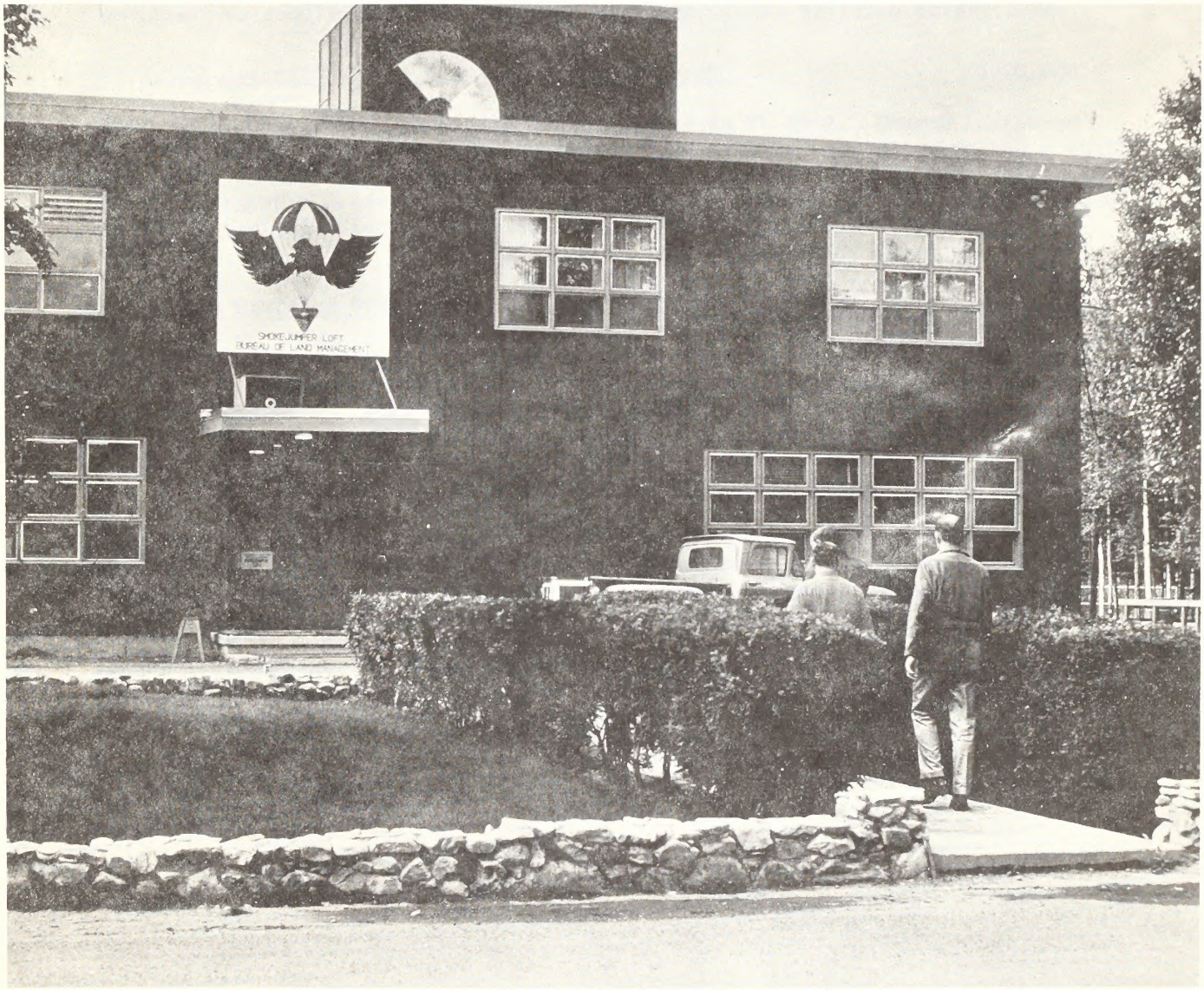
Requested funds are for replacement of a fire station and crew quarters which are essential to continued initial attack capability in the area. The former structure was over 25 years old and was recently dismantled due to its dilapidated and extremely hazardous condition. Presently, the crew is using one office/cooking trailer, and two sleeping trailers that are inadequate for this purpose, provide no storage for tools or equipment, and are needed for the programs for which they were originally intended. The facility to be constructed in FY 76 will

contain an office, barracks for 20 firefighters, kitchen and eating facilities, and a storage room for fire equipment.

5. Wagontire Lookout, Oregon $ 25,000

Requested funds are for replacement of an existing wooden lookout constructed over 20 years ago. Main beams, stringers, and wooden support are aged and very unsafe. The facilitity contains no living space, and the lookout has been using a small camp trailer parked at the base of the tower. Due to its unsafe condition, the tower can no longer be used without endangering personnel. Continued use of the site is consistent with current fire zone planning.

Funds will replace the tower with a modern steel structure that incorporates adequate living and storage space.



GENERAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

6. Bureau Sign Shops, Kingman, Arizona, and Rawlins, Wyoming $200,000

The two facilities at these sites fabricate all BLM signs needed for administration of the public lands in the western States including directional signs, interpretive signs, and warning/informational signs.

Funding is immediately necessary for expansion of the existing facilities and for upgrading utility and protection systems to acceptable Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) safety standards. Present wiring systems and exhaust/ventilation systems at both locations do not meet safety standards. Neither installation has overhead sprinkler systems in wood storage or paint rooms, and neither has an explosion-proof paint storage area. Paint application rooms are not comparmentalized from other work areas, and fire and fume dangers to workers are substantial. The Rawlins shop shares work quarters with District maintenance crews, and due to limited space, both cannot work efficiently at the same time.

Requested funds are for a 2,400 sq. ft. addition of the Kingman Building, and a 2,350 sq. ft. addition to the Rawlins Building. Funding also provides for needed equipment to comply with OSHA and with State and local building safety codes.

7. Craig District Office Complex, Craig, Colorado $200,000

The present Craig District Office was completed in FY 1969. Recent increased responsibilities in the area due to energy developments have necessitated a staff increase from 16 permanent personnel in FY 1969 to 38 in FY 1976 and additional space is urgently needed. The requested increase for 1976 will provide for 4800 square feet of additional office space through an addition to the present structure.

8. Salmon District Office Yard Surfacing and Fencing, Salmon, Idaho $50,000

Requested funds will allow yard surfacing and fencing of the site constructed in FY 1965. Security and prevention of vandalism have been difficult without the required enclosure. Yard surfacing will obviate extensive maintenance costs incurred with the present unsurfaced parking and vehicle storage area.

9. Miles City District Office Addition, Miles City, Montana $175,000

The present District Office complex was constructed in FY 1967. Recent increased responsibilities in the area due to energy developments have necessitated a staff increase from 32 personnel in FY 1974 to a present level of 54 permanent people, or a 70% increase. Professional staff have overflowed present facilities.

Requested funds are for expansion of existing facilities to accommodate increased personnel by addition of 2,100 sq. ft. of office space, a warehouse addition, fuel storage, and yard surfacing and landscaping.

10. Radio Buildings, Montana (1), Utah (6) $42,000

These small mountaintop buildings are necessary to house radio repeater stations essential to maintenance of the Bureau's emergency administrative radio net. The radio system is required during fire emergencies, and is often the only means for field personnel to communicate resource management information or personnel emergency conditions to the District Offices.

(b) Recreation Facility Construction: FY 1975, $1,013,000; FY 1976, $1,330,000; an increase of $317,000; exclusive of carryover funds. New recreation construction is required to help reduce the imbalance between the actual use of the National Resource Lands for outdoor recreation and the number of facilities available to accommodate this use. Intensive use (facility oriented) recreation on NRL's was estimated to be 16 million visitor days in 1974, and is expected to reach 23 million visitor days by 1980. One Time Use (OTU) capacity of current BLM recreation developments is 17,313. With the addition of facilities to be constructed in FY 1975, the capacity will be increased to a total of 18,133 OTU's. The facilities will accommodate about 13% or 2.2 million, of the 17 million visitor day demand for facilities in 1975.

Without basic recreation facilities, the land surface is abused, streams are polluted, trash is scattered, wildfires result from fires built in hazardous areas and lack of sanitation facilities creates hazards to health. Unless steps are taken to provide new facilities sanitation and health protection problems will grow to unmanageable proportions.

The purpose of the Bureau's recreation construction program is not to attract additional use of the NRL's, but to accommodate existing use in specific area where Federal development is the only viable alternative. Through lease and nominal cost transfers of Federal lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the BLM is working with state and local agencies to encourage their participation in solving the problems of unaccommodated visitor use. An estimated 55 tracts will be transferred to state and local agencies in FY 1975 and a similar number is projected for FY 1976.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities for rapidly growing populations in the western states. The proposed FY 1976 recreation construction program includes construction in the most critical areas to help alleviate unaccommodated visitor use and protect natural resources. These facilities and other improvements will assure public health and safety as well as prevent steam pollution and fire damage to resources. Major efforts are oriented to providing facilites subject to use by urban populations and to complete projects already under construction. The funding level proposed for FY 1976 will support the following projects:

Recreation Construction, FY 1976
Projects

| State | County | Site Name | Construction Features | Request FY 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. All States | - | Survey and Design future sites | -- | $235,000 |
| 2. Alaska | Glennallen Area | Paxson Lake | 20 overnight units | 140,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Arizona | Graham | Aravaipa Canyon | 10 overnight units | 80,000 |
| 4. California | San Diego | Yuha Way Station | Land acquisition and Architectural contracts | 80,000 |
| 5. California | Humboldt | Tolkan (King Range) | Water System | 20,000 |
| 6. Colorado | Custer | DeWeese | 30 day use units | 90,000 |
| 7. Montana | Lewis & Clark | Holter Lake | Improvements | 90,000 |
| 8. Nevada | Humboldt | Primitive Area Threshold | Sanitary Facilities | 50,000 |
| 9. Utah | Juab | Little Sahara | 90 overnight units | 460,000 |
| 10. Wyoming | Natrona | Meadow | 20 overnight units | 85,000 |
| Totals | | | | 1,330,000 |

1. Survey and Design - All States $235,000

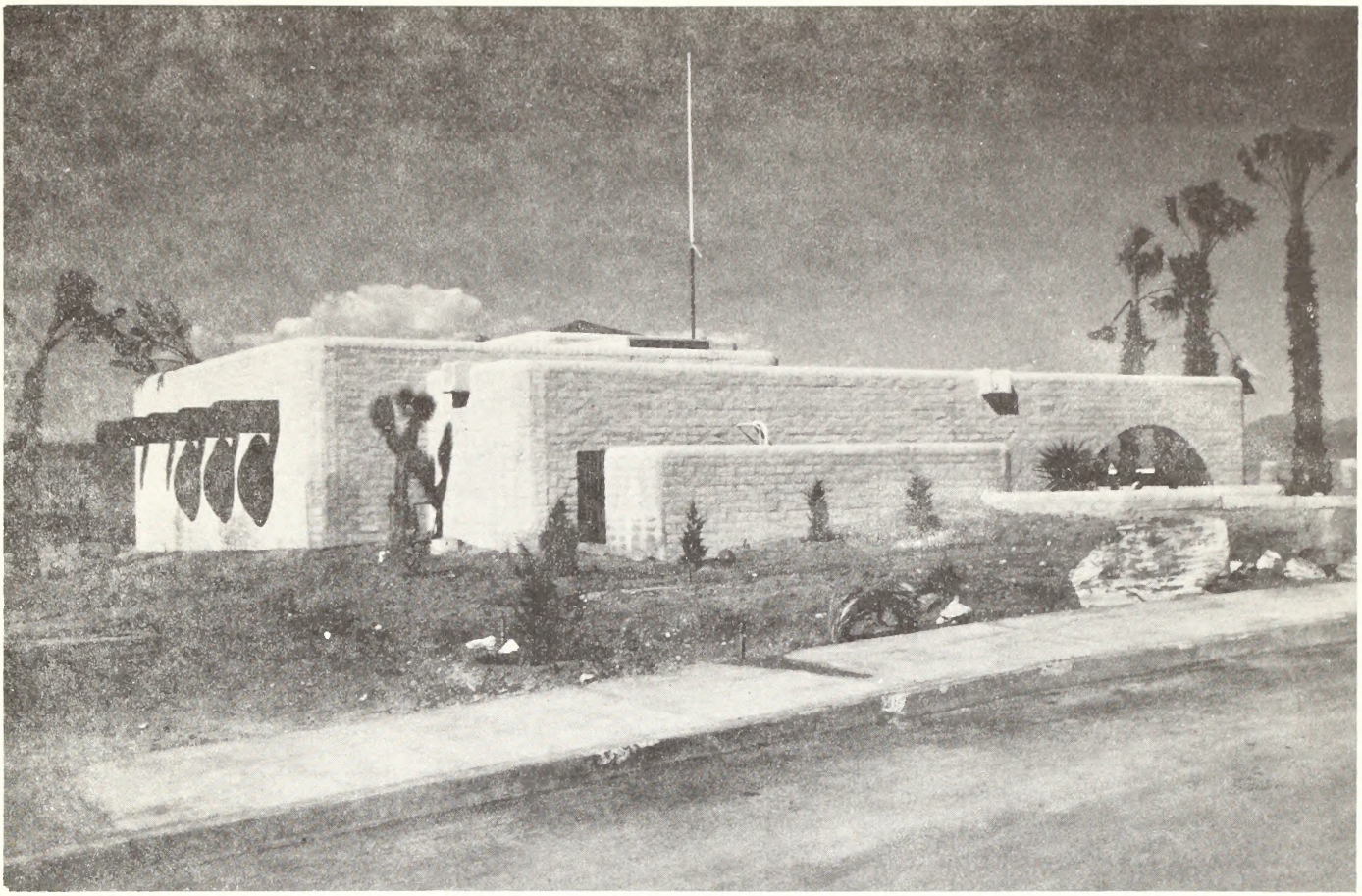
The funds will provide for the survey and design of future recreation facilities needed to support the ongoing management program. Construction surveys will be directed to areas incurring the highest use.

2. Paxson Lake - Alaska $140,000

Development will provide 20 overnight units on the shores of Paxson Lake. This lake is eight miles long and borders Richardson Highway, half-way between Fairbanks and Anchorage. During the 1974 season, it is estimated the area received 25,000 visitor days of use at the existing three unit primitive site. This is the only public access site on the lake and the lack of facilities leads to overcrowding. Overcrowding is resulting in pollution, unsafe drinking water (presently using surface lake water), increased maintenance costs, and deterioration of the present site.

3. Aravaipa Canyon - Arizona $ 80,000

Construction of this site will provide for 10 overnight units, the only public campground in Aravaipa Canyon. This facility is located eight miles from the entrance to the Bureau's Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area which is receiving eight to ten thousand visitor use days. The site will provide the basis for management of day use visits to the Canyon. Without this site, management of the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area will be ineffective because of the pollution problem. There is no control over garbage, litter, and human waste disposal when indiscriminate camping and day use occurs in an unregulated manner.



*BARSTOW WAY STATION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESERT*

4. Yuha Way Station (Preliminary Work), Southern California Desert $80,000

Preliminary work will entail site selection, property acquisition and initial architectural designs. The Yuha Way Station will be located on Interstate 8, and it is estimated that 6,000 vehicles per day will pass the station. During FY 1974, the Yuha Desert area received 286,000 visitor days of use. An estimated 90% of the users pass the area where the proposed way station will be located. Seventy percent of the use is non-competitive ORV oriented--a family leisure type of ORV activity.

The Yuha Way Station will be the center of the Bureau's visitor management program for the Yuha Desert. At this facility, the public will be able to secure desert information and be exposed to an environmental conservation program on desert values. Because the Yuha Desert is heavily used and contains unique and fragile resources, people visiting it must acquire a knowledge of its environment and its hazards to help reduce resource deterioration and injury to the visitor. Sites containing significant archeological and geological values in the Yuha Desert area include Fossil Canyon, Painted George, and the Oyster Beds which have already received considerable resource damage.

The proposed facility will provide off-road parking, sanitary facilities including a trailer waste disposal station, drinking water, and trash receptacles. A building with approximately 4,600 square feet of floor space will be constructed to provide interpretive material, hazard information, displays such as maps, regulations, etc., and BLM administrative space. The station will provide space for an estimated 20 people of which 15 would be Desert Rangers and five administrative support personnel.

5. Tolkan (King Range), California $ 20,000

This facility will provide for a water system at the existing Tolkan Campground. The campground, located in King Range, was constructed in 1962. King Range is receiving increasingly heavy use because of the publicity resulting from special legislation which established the King Range National Resource Conservation Area. Presently, safe drinking water is not available.

6. DeWeese Campground, Colorado $ 90,000

Development will provide for 30 day use units. This recreation site is located 40 miles southwest of Canon City, Colorado, along the banks of an old reservoir. The area is receiving 21,000 fisherman use days per year. Existing facilities include only old deteriorated pit toilets, which are creating a health problem. FY 1976 funding will provide vault toilets, parking, and 30 family units. This site is a joint cooperative effort between the county, state, and BLM. The county will maintain the roads; the state will provide for the recreation facilities maintenance; and BLM will provide the facilities.

7. Holter Lake, Montana $ 90,000

This project involves paving of the parking lot, entrance road, and campground spur roads in the Holter Lake campground. An estimated 20,000 visitor days are being accommodated at this site. The untreated gravel surface of the roads creates a dust problem and has high maintenance costs. The paving is also needed to improve access to the parking area.

8. Primitive Area Threshold Facilities, Nevada $ 50,000

Parking and basic sanitary facilities will be provided at major entrances to five potential primitive areas in Nevada. These areas are receiving moderate to heavy use, and basic facilities are needed to protect the unique natural values found there.

9. Little Sahara Campground, Utah $460,000

This development will provide 90 overnight family units in a unique sand dune area within an hour and half drive from Salt Lake City. It will serve a population area of over one million people. Proposed construction is a continuation of the Little Sahara project. An access road to the site and 26 family units will be completed in FY 1975. Existing and primitive facilities are inadequate to handle present use by ORV enthusiasts. There were an estimated 130,000 visitor days at these dunes in 1973.

10. Meadow Campground, Wyoming $ 85,000

The road to this site was constructed in FY 1973. Construction of a 20 family unit Meadow area is needed to handle overflow use and unmet demand for the county-operated Casper Mountain site. Visits there exceed 50,000 annually. Uncontrolled use of this area, 25 miles from Casper, has led to indiscriminate camping resulting in destruction of flora, scattered garbage piles, and unsanitary conditions due to the lack of facilities.

## 2. MAINTENANCE

### Analysis by Subactivities

| Subactivity | Amount Available 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976: Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976: Unobligated Balance from 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976: Budget Estimate | Total available 1976 compared to total available 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings | $ 670,124 | $ 864,000 | --- | $ 864,000 | +$193,876 |
| Recreation | 2,247,744 | 3,065,000 | --- | 3,065,000 | + 817,256 |
| Roads | 2,318,767 | 2,194,000 | --- | 2,194,000 | - 124,767 |
| Total | 5,236,635 | 6,123,000 | --- | 6,123,000 | + 886,365 |

2. Maintenance: Fiscal Year 1975, $5,022,000; fiscal year 1976, $6,123,000 an increase of $1,101,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The increase requested for FY 1976 consists of the following.

| | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Positions | Total Amount | Program Positions | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Buildings** | | | | | |
| (a) | +$ 118,000 | 0 | $ 864,000 | 11 | To provide continued maintenance of existing structures and allow for maintenance of new construction completed in FY 75. |
| **Recreation** | | | | | |
| (b) | + 248,000 | 0 | 2,395,000 | 19 | To provide for continued maintenance at existing sites and for maintenance of six new facilities completed in FY 75. |
| (c) | + 600,000 | 0 | 670,000 | 4 | To provide emergency protection and stabilization of 35 significant cultural resource sites, structures or objects. |
| **Roads** | | | | | |
| (d) | + 135,000 | 0 | 2,194,000 | 45 | To provide for the preventative and corrective maintenance of roads under Bureau jurisdiction including maintenance of roads constructed in FY 1975 and initiation of a bridge inspection program. |
| | + 1,101,000 | 0 | 6,123,000 | 79 | |

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(a) One temporary man-year at an average cost of $10,000, $10,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons, per diem, supplies and materials and equipment, $72,000; Contractual maintenance services $18,000; and October 1974 pay raise, $18,000.

(b) Two temporary man-years at an average cost of $10,000, $20,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem $6,000; Supplies and materials, equipment, rent, communications and utilities, $138,000; Contractual maintenance services, $55,000; and October 1974 pay raise, $29,000.

(c) Six temporary man-years at an average cost of $10,000, $60,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem, $18,000; Supplies, materials, equipment, rent, communication and utilities $162,000; Contractual services, $360,000.

(d) One temporary man-year at an average cost of $10,000; $10,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem, $3,000; Supplies, materials and equipment, contractual maintenance services, $87,000; and October 1974 pay raise, $35,000.

Need for Increase:

(a) Building Maintenance: This increase of $118,000, including $18,000 to cover the full annual cost of the October, 1974, pay raise for civilian employees, will help upgrade the level of maintenance on existing structures as well as accommodate maintenance requirements on new 1975 construction in Anchorage, Alaska; Price, Utah; Shoshone, Idaho; and Las Vegas, Nevada. BLM's maintenance cost of $0.88/sq. ft. is lower than private industry maintenance levels, and an increase is necessary to maintain a safe and healty working environment for Federal employees. The increase contemplates no frills, cosmetic improvements or personnel conform items, but represents the minimum level necessary to meet city and state building codes and to comply with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Many of the BLM operated buildings were built during the 1930's and 1940's and will not meet even minimum safety standards for wiring, plumbing, ventilation, and storage of equipment. In addition, rising costs common to all areas of government are strongly felt in the area of maintenance since much of the service is contracted to private firms. Most BLM offices include public parking areas, yards, warehouses, shops and storage sheds which must also be made safe, and which represent a substantial investment to be maintained.

(b) Recreation Maintenance (facilities): This increase of $248,000 including $29,000 of pay raise costs, will provide maintenance on the 6 new facilities to be completed in FY 1975.

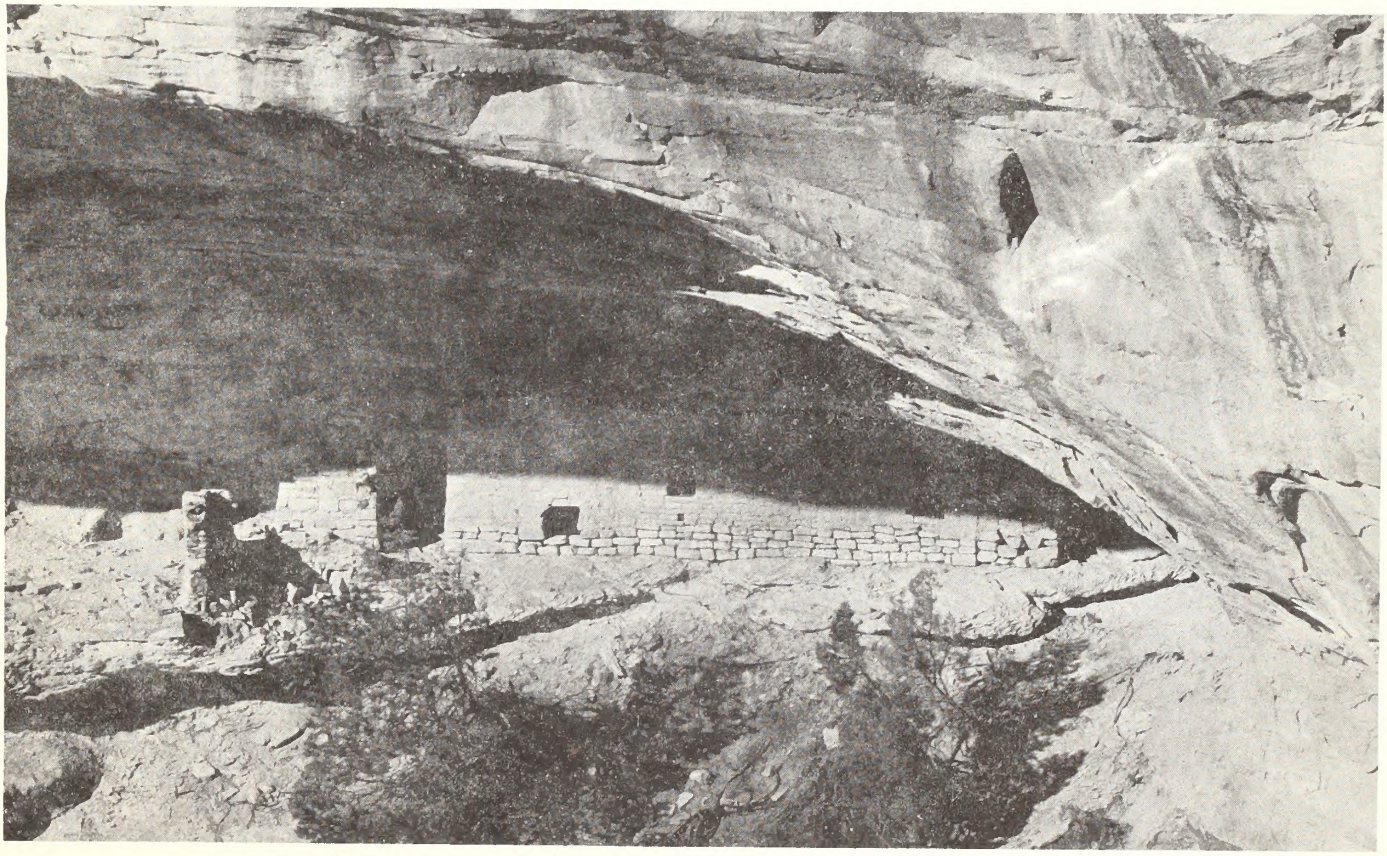
New facilities completed in FY 1975 needing maintenance in FY 1976 include:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Laguna Dam South (Arizona) | 350 overnight units |
| 2. | Squaw Lake (Arizona) | Minimum camping facilities |
| 3. | Indian Creek Reservoir (Calif.) | 30 overnight units |
| 4. | Barstow Way Station (Calif.) | - |
| 5. | Little Sahara (Utah) | 26 overnight units |
| 6. | Simpson Spring (Utah) | 14 overnight units |

It will also help keep pace with maintenance requirements at 195 other developed recreation sites under BLM administration.

Demands for recreation opportunities on National Resource Lands are growing at increasing rates. The sheer number of people using the relatively few developed sites require accelerated maintenance schedules to keep pace with the need for clean-up and repair. Of the sixty million visitor days of use anticipated in 1976, intensive use facility demand is estimated at 17 million visitor days. BLM is only satisfying 13% of this demand. The visitor day use at BLM's 3,600 family units results in the use of 20 million gallons of water, and deposit of 1,800 tons of liquid and 2,200 tons of solid wastes. The total program including the increase will be adequate for operation of the 201 developed recreation sites which will exist at the beginning of FY 1976. It will also provide a limited effort for the clean-up of undeveloped sites used by recreationists as well as roadsides and waterways on BLM administered lands.

(c) Recreation Maintenance (cultural): This increase of $600,000 will provide emergency protection and stabilization of 35 areas with significant cultural resource features in compliance with Executive Order 11593. This program will be oriented towards arresting deterioration of significant cultural resources from natural and man-related causes. The increase will fund work in all western states and Alaska. Priority will be given to endangered sites which are on the National Register of Historic Places or sites which are eligible for such designation. Work would include ruin and structure stabilization, signing, fencing, surveillance, and preplanning. Examples of maintenance include preserving some of the Gold Rush Era cabins along Alaska's famed Beaver and Birch Creeks and the Fortymile and Unalakleet Rivers; fencing and signing of petroglyphs in the San Bernardino County area of the California Desert to protect them from theft and destruction; surveillance to deter vandalism and "pot-hunting" of Oregon's richest archeological sites in the Lakeview Great Basin and Warner Valley, and along the Deschutes River; and stabilizing deteriorating cliff dwellings in Montezuma Canyon near Monticello, Utah.



*ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SUCH AS THIS ANCIENT INDIAN DWELLING NEAR McELMO CANYON, COLORADO WILL BE PROTECTED AND STABILIZED*

(d) Road Maintenance: The increase of $135,000 includes $35,000 for pay raise costs. The increase will help the Bureau to begin complying with the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 where the Act directs a bridge inspection program. To date less than 25% of the BLM bridges have been inspected for safety, load limits or maintenance needs. The increase also will be used to maintain roads constructed in FY 1975 as well as improve maintenance on the highest priority roads through grading or draining.

The total Bureau road system contains approximately 44,000 miles (most of which have never been graded or drained), 5,000 miles of trails and an estimated 250 bridges. Presently only 17% of these roads and trails and 5% of the bridges are maintained. Use of the road system on public lands continues to increase each year. Much of the road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because of increased use by visitors unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact which far exceeds the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor water dispersion and water channeling can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings.

Status of road maintenance for Bureau controlled roads is as follows:

Maintenance Requirements
for Roads
on the Public Lands

| | Miles | Maintenance Costs |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Roads Improved by Grading or Draining: | | |
| a. Total miles to maintain | 9,500 | |
| b. FY 1975 budget | 5,650 | $ 1,909,000 |
| c. FY 1976 proposed budget | 5,760 | 2,044,000 |
| 2. Unimproved Roads Used by the Public: | | |
| a. Total miles to maintain | 34,500 | |
| b. FY 1975 budget | 1,720 | 150,000 |
| c. FY 1976 proposed budget | 1,720 | 150,000 |
| 3. Total | | |
| a. Miles to maintain | 44,000 | |
| b. FY 1975 budget | 7,370 | 2,059,000 |
| c. FY 1976 proposed budget | 7,480 | 2,194,000 |

Adequate road maintenance reduces long-run costs by protecting the investment in roads and provides more efficient land and resource management through improved access. Safety hazards for all users are greatly reduced along with the possibility of adverse court decisions and public criticism. Usable roads also tend to protect the more fragile areas from unregulated use by directing the public into areas which can absorb use pressure and which possess adequate facilities.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Program and Financing

| | | Costs to this appropriation | | | | | Analysis of 1976 financing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total estimate | To June 30, 1973 | 1974 actual | 1975 estimate | 1976 estimate | Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year | Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year | Appropriation required 1976 | Appropriation required to complete |
| | Program by activities: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Direct program: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction | 33,496,000 | 16,958,000 | 2,965,000 | 2,989,000 | 2,938,000 | 2,261,000 | 2,261,000 | 2,938,000 | 5,385,000 |
| | Maintenance | 14,988,000 | ---------- | 3,285,000 | 5,237,000 | 6,123,000 | 343,000 | 343,000 | 6,123,000 | --------- |
| | Total direct program costs, funded | 48,484,000 | 16,958,000 | 6,250,000 | 8,226,000 | 9,061,000 | 2,064,000 | 2,604,000 | 9,061,000 | 5,385,000 |
| | Reimbursable program: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction | 3,000 | ---------- | 3,000 | --------- | --------- | --------- | --------- | --------- | --------- |
| | Total program cost, funded | 48,487,000 | 16,958,000 | 6,253,000 | 8,226,000 | 9,061,000 | 2,604,000 | 2,604,000 | 9,061,000 | 5,385,000 |
| | Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) | ---------- | ---------- | 1,911,000 | --------- | --------- | | | | |
| 10 | Total obligations | ---------- | ---------- | 8,164,000 | 8,226,000 | 9,061,000 | | | | |
| | Financing: | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Receipts and reimbursements from: Federal funds | ---------- | ---------- | - 3,000 | --------- | --------- | | | | |
| 21 | Unobligated balance available, start of year | ---------- | ---------- | -2,862,000 | -1,501,000 | --------- | | | | |
| 24 | Unobligated balance available, end of year | ---------- | ---------- | 1,501,000 | --------- | --------- | | | | |
| 40 | Budget authority (appropriatiation) | ---------- | ---------- | 6,800,000 | 6,725,000 | 9,061,000 | | | | |
| | Relation of obligations to outlays: | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net | ---------- | ---------- | 8,161,000 | 8,226,000 | 9,061,000 | | | | |
| 72 | Obligated balance, start of year | ---------- | ---------- | 1,170,000 | 3,220,000 | 3,281,000 | | | | |
| 74 | Obligated balance, end of year | ---------- | ---------- | -3,220,000 | -3,281,000 | -3,407,000 | | | | |
| 90 | Outlays | ---------- | ---------- | 6,111,000 | 8,165,000 | 8,935,000 | | | | |

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Construction and Maintenance

| | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program & Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations.... | $8,160,868 | $8,226,054 | $9,061,000 | +$ 834,946 |
| Unobligated balance available start of year..... | -2,861,922 | -1,501,054 | --- | + 1,501,054 |
| Unobligated balance available end of year..... | 1,501,054 | --- | --- | --- |
| Appropriation..... | 6,800,000 | 6,725,000 | 9,061,000 | + 2,336,000 |
| Obligation by Objects: | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation..... | 2,203,000 | 2,630,000 | 2,946,000 | + 316,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian Empl. . | 208,000 | 223,000 | 230,000 | + 7,000 |
| 21.0 Travel & Transportation of persons..... | 129,000 | 154,000 | 180,000 | + 26,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things..... | 263,000 | 300,000 | 400,000 | + 100,000 |
| 23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities..... | 46,000 | 60,000 | 100,000 | + 40,000 |
| 24.0 Printing and reproduction.... | -0- | 20,000 | 40,000 | + 20,000 |
| 25.0 Other Services.. | 911,868 | 1,077,000 | 696,000 | - 381,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies & Materials..... | 868,000 | 667,000 | 895,000 | + 228,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment..... | 80,000 | 200,000 | 600,000 | + 400,000 |
| 32.0 Lands & Strutures..... | 3,451,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,980,000 | + 80,000 |
| 42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities... | 1,000 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Subtotal | 8,160,868 | 8,231,000 | 9,067,000 | + 836,000 |
| 95.0 Quarters and Subsistence Charges..... | -0- | - 5,000 | - 6,000 | - 1,000 |
| Total Obligations.... | 8,160,868 | 8,226,000 | 9,061,000 | + 835,000 |

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
Personnel Summary

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions..... | 97 | 107 | 107 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions.. | 70 | 91 | 101 |
| Average number of all employees..... | 165 | 195 | 204 |
| Average GS grade..... | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary..... | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Analysis by Activities

FY 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

| Activity | Estimate | Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Construction | $2,938,000 | $ 138,000 |
| 2. Maintenance | 6,123,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Total | 9,061,000 | 2,238,000 |

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, [$6,725,000] to remain available until expended. $9,061,000

For "Construction and Maintenance: for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, $2,238,000, to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2; 1181a; 69 Stat. 374; 70 Stat. 130; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-1110-1-302 | July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| Program by activity | |
| Direct program: | |
| 1. Construction | $ 138 |
| 2. Maintenance | 2,100 |
| Total, Direct program | 2,238 |
| 10 Total obligations | 2,238 |
| Financing: | |
| 40 Budget Authority (Appropriation) | 2,238 |
| Relation of obligations to outlays: | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 2,238 |
| 72 Obligated balance, start of period | 3,407 |
| 74 Obligated balance, end of period | -3,407 |
| 90 Outlays | 2,238 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

Construction and Maintenance $2,238,000

The amount requested for the transition period is based on a field office estimate of needs at the FY 1975 program level adjusted for FY 1976 requested increases. No new construction starts are included.

The funds will be used for:

- Continuing survey and design efforts for future year projects.

- Continuation of on-going building maintenance through contracts with private companies and BLM force account.

- Recreation facility operation and maintenance and clean-up of undeveloped sites which reaches a seasonal peak during the transition period.

- Road maintenance where approximately half the annual program is accomplished during the transition period.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVEL.
ROADS & TRAILS

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Liquidation of Contract Authorization

Analysis by Activities

| Activity | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Lands Development Roads and Trails..... | $4,070,000 | $4,683,000 | $ 613,000 |

Status of Appropriation for
Liquidation of Contract Authorization

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation..... | $4,000,000 | $4,070,000 | $4,683,000 |
| Unexpended balance brought forward..... | 159,000 | 983,000 | 983,000 |
| Total Available..... | 4,159,000 | 5,053,000 | 5,666,000 |
| Less: Expenditures | 3,176,000 | 4,070,000 a/ | 4,683,000 a/ |
| Unexpended balance | 983,000 | 983,000 | 983,000 |

a/ Estimated

Need for Liquidating Cash Appropriation: The Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDR&T) program derives its obligating authority from the contract authority contained in the various Federal Aid Highway Acts; however, an appropriation of liquidating cash is required to make contract payments.

Since the first time that contract authority was provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the cumulative liquidating cash appropriation has been less than the cumulative amount of programmed budget authority. This approach is possible because of the time lag which usually occurs in construction projects between the date of contract obligation and the subsequent date of disbursement of funds to make progress payments under the contract.

An increase in the liquidating cash appropriation of $613,000 for FY 1976 is requested. This increase consists of $83,000 to cover the annual cost of the October, 1974 pay raise for civilian employees, and $530,000 to reduce the balance of unfunded obligations from prior years.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS STATUS OF NBA AND LIQUIDATING CASH APPROPRIATIONS
(in thousands)

| Fiscal Year | New Budget Authority Authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Acts | Budget Authority Lapsing | Programmed New Budget Authority | Liquidating Cash Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1963 | $ 2,000 | | ----- | ----- |
| 1964 | 4,000 | | $ 2,000 | $ 760 |
| 1965 | 2,000 | | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1966 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1967 | 3,000 | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1968 | 5,000 | | 3,000 | 2,600 |
| 1969 | 3,500 | | 3,320 | 3,500 |
| 1970 | 5,000 | | 4,000 | 3,500 |
| 1971 | 5,000 | | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| 1972 | 10,000 | | 4,000 | 3,200 |
| 1973 | ---- | | 4,313 | 3,265 |
| 1974 | 20,000 | | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1975 | 10,000 | $ 4,891 | 4,070 | 4,070 |
| 1976 | -0- | 5,847 | 4,153 | 4,683 |
| TOTAL | 71,500 | 10,738 | 41,856 | 39,578 |

Unprogrammed Contract Authorization at end of FY 1976 - $20,000 thousand. Unfunded Contract Authorization at end of FY 1976 - $21,184 thousand.

Planned Use of Contract Authority - FY 1976. The proposed obligation program of $4,153,000 will permit 29 miles of new road construction (grading), 28 miles of road surfacing, construction of five bridges and 45 miles of trail, and operation of the Bureau's sign program. The estimate also includes funds to accomplish survey and design, and acquire 179 easements for roads and trails.

An adequate and safe road and trail system is essential to the proper management of the 450 million acres of National Resource Lands administered by the Bureau. Most of the land is presently accessible only by primitive roads, or is totally inaccessible owing to limited avenues of approach blocked by private land holdings. Much of the access that is available has no legal foundation.

Of the 44 thousand miles of existing roads, 32 thousand are classed as primitive, and approximately 30 thousand miles are in need of upgrading. These roads do not meet adequate standards and many can be used only seasonally. In addition, another 6,700 miles of added construction and surfacing has been identified to serve the long-term management needs of the National Resource Lands. Of the estimated 19 thousand miles of trail requirements, only about 5 thousand miles presently exist.

Construction standards vary from single-lane graded dirt roads for fire control to double-lane surface roads to meet multiple resource needs and provide recreation access.

The following table displays the proposed program for 1976 by state and support categories:

FY 1976 Proposed Program

| | Timber Support ($000) | MMBF | Recreation Support ($000) | General Support ($000) | Total ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | - | | 190 | - | 190 |
| Arizona | 114 | | - | 81 | 195 |
| California | 645 | | 400 | - | 1,045 |
| Colorado | 297 | | - | - | 297 |
| Idaho | 237 | | - | - | 237 |
| Montana | 114 | | - | - | 114 |
| Nevada | - | | 40 | 190 | 230 |
| New Mexico | - | | 307 | - | 307 |
| Oregon | 299 | | - | - | 299 |
| Utah | - | | 55 | 290 | 345 |
| Wyoming | 281 | | - | - | 281 |
| S&D, & Admin. | 546 | | - | 67 | 613 |
| | 2,533 | | 992 | 628 | 4,153 |

| Planned Accomplishments | Timber Support Program | Recreation Support Program | General Support Program | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Const., Roads | 17 miles | 8 miles | 4 miles | 29 miles |
| Surfacing Roads | 8 miles | 18 miles | 2 miles | 28 miles |
| Easement Acquis. | 146 each | 10 each | 23 each | 179 each |
| Trail Construc. | - | 45 miles | - | 45 miles |
| Bridges | 5 each | - | - | 5 each |

Timber Support. Acquisition of access through new construction and easement acquisition must precede timber harvest. The 1976 PLDR&T program emphasizes timber program support in order to facilitate future year timber harvests from National Resource Lands outside western Oregon. The timber resources on these lands are needed to meet the growing shortage of timber in the Nation.

Where timber volumes permit, purchasers construct access roads under timber sale provisions. Where construction is uneconomical under timber sales, but the overall need for access justifies construction, PLDR&T funds are used. When physical access exists, but is at the sufferance of private land owners, legal access is secured through easement acquisition to insure that management plans for timber sales and other activities can be implemented.

To date, timber supplies have come largely from forest stands generally accessible with both legal and physical access. In order to sustain the flow of future timber supplies, this emphasis on timber support is needed to expand access to timber producing lands.

*WHEN COMPLETED THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL WILL TRAVERSE 2,350 MILES OF BLM, FOREST SERVICE AND ACQUIRED PRIVATE LANDS FROM CANADA ACROSS WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA TO MEXICO*

Recreation Support. The major projects in the recreation support PLDR&T program in 1976 includes: (1) construction of an access road to the Paxson Lake campground located off the highway between Anchorage and Fairbanks Alaska; (2) construction of segments of the Pacific Crest Trail in California in conjunction with state and U.S. Forest Service development; and construction of 4 miles of new road in New Mexico to channel traffic out of several unsafe arroyos which could trap public land users during high intensity storms.

General Program Support. This category of the program includes access for fire protection and for the discharge of other multiple resource management responsibilities. Operation of the Bureau's two sign shops at Rawlins, Wyoming and Kingman, Arizona is also provided for in this category. The 1976 program includes construction of several small road segments in Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah which are necessary to administer high priority resource programs.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Program and Financing

| | | Costs to this appropriation | | | Analysis of 1976 financing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1974 actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate | Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of the year | Add selected resource and unobligated balance, end of year | Contract authority available for 1976 |
| | Program by activities: | | | | | | |
| | Direct program: | | | | | | |
| | Public lands development roads and trails | 3,282,000 | 5,146,000 | 4,153,000 | 31,364,000 | 21,364,000 | - 5,847,000 |
| | Reimbursable program: | | | | | | |
| | Public lands development roads and trails | --------- | 50,000 | 50,000 | | | |
| | Total program costs, funded | 3,282,000 | 5,196,000 | 4,203,000 | | | |
| | Change in selected resources (undelivered orders) | 797,000 | --------- | --------- | | | |
| 10 | Total obligations | 4,079,000 | 5,196,000 | 4,203,000 | | | |
| | Financing: | | | | | | |
| 11 | Receipts and reimbursements from: Federal funds | --------- | - 50,000 | - 50,000 | | | |
| 21.49 | Unobligated balance available, start of year: Contract authority | -14,116,000 | -30,037,000 | -30,000,000 | | | |
| 24.49 | Unobligated balance available, end of year: Contract authority | 30,037,000 | 30,000,000 | 20,000,000 | | | |
| 25.49 | Unobligated balance lapsing: Contract authority | --------- | --------- | 5,847,000 | | | |
| | Budget authority | 20,000,000 | 5,109,000 | --------- | | | |
| | Budget authority: | | | | | | |
| 40 | Appropriation | 4,000,000 | 4,070,000 | 4,683,000 | | | |
| 40.49 | Portion applied to liquidate contract authority | - 4,000,000 | - 4,070,000 | - 4,683,000 | | | |
| 43 | Appropriation (adjusted) | --------- | --------- | --------- | | | |
| 49 | Contract authority (Public Law 93-87) | 20,000,000 | --------- | --------- | | | |
| 49 | Unobligated balance of contract authority rescinded (Public Law 93-559) | --------- | - 4,891,000 | --------- | | | |
| 69 | Contract authority (permanent) | --------- | 10,000,000 | --------- | | | |
| | Relation of obligation to outlays: | | | | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net | 4,079,000 | 5,146,000 | 4,153,000 | | | |
| | Obligated balance, start of year: | | | | | | |
| 72.40 | Appropriation | 159,000 | 983,000 | 983,000 | | | |
| 72.49 | Contract authority | 559,000 | 638,000 | 1,714,000 | | | |
| | Obligated balance, end of year: | | | | | | |
| 74.40 | Appropriation | - 983,000 | - 983,000 | - 983,000 | | | |
| 74.49 | Contract authority | - 638,000 | -1,714,000 | -1,184,000 | | | |
| 90 | Outlays | 3,176,000 | 4,070,000 | 4,683,000 | | | |

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

| | Actual 1974 | Est. 1975 | Est. 1976 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations..... | $ 4,079,241 | $ 5,145,759 | $ 4,153,000 | - 992,759 |
| Unobligated balance avail- start of year..... | -14,115,827 | -30,036,586 | -29,999,827 | + 36,759 |
| Unobligated balance avail- end of year..... | 30,036,586 | 29,999,827 | 19,999,827 | -10,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing..... | ------ | -------- | 5,847,000 | + 5,847,000 |
| Unfunded balance, start of year..... | 14,675,000 | 30,675,000 | 31,714,000 | + 1,039,000 |
| Unfunded balance, carried forward..... | -30,675,000 | -31,714,000 | -21,184,000 | +10,530,000 |
| Unfunded balance, lapsing..... | ------ | -------- | - 5,847,000 | - 5,847,000 |
| Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization..... | $ 4,000,000 | $ 4,070,000 | $ 4,683,000 | + 613,000 |
| Obligations by Objects: | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation. | 1,267,000 | 1,399,000 | 1,419,000 | + 20,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees | 111,000 | 166,000 | 169,000 | + 3,000 |
| 21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..... | 102,000 | 142,000 | 165,000 | + 23,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things..... | 54,000 | 90,000 | 150,000 | + 60,000 |
| 23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities..... | 9,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | + 5,000 |
| 25.0 Other services..... | 55,000 | 99,000 | 220,000 | + 121,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies & Materials... | 179,000 | 220,000 | 250,000 | + 30,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment..... | 54,000 | 100,000 | 150,000 | + 50,000 |
| 32.0 Lands & Structures..... | 2,248,241 | 2,910,000 | 1,605,000 | - 1,305,000 |
| Total Direct Obligations.... | 4,079,241 | 5,146,000 | 4,153,000 | - 993,000 |

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
Personnel Summary

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 19 | 22 | 22 |
| Average number of all employees | 85 | 89 | 89 |
| Average GS grade | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Analysis by Activity

FY 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

| Activity | FY 1976 Estimate | Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (liquidation of contract authority) | $4,683,000 | $1,121,000 |

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, [$4,070,000], to remain available until expended. $4,683,000

[Contract authority provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 by Section 105(a) (8) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-605) for "Public Lands Development Roads and Trails" is rescinded for the amount of $4,891,000.]

For "Public Lands Development Roads and Trails" (Liquidation of Contract Authority) for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, $1,121,000, to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975; Public Law 93-529.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-1113-0-1-302 | July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| Program by activities: | |
| Direct program: | |
| Public lands development, roads and trails | 1,121 |
| 10 Total obligations | 1,121 |
| Financing: | |
| Unobligated balance available, start of period: | |
| 21.49 Contract Authority | -20,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of period: | |
| 24.49 Contract Authority (+) | 18,879 |
| Budget Authority | -0- |
| Budget Authority: | |
| 40 Appropriation | 1,121 |
| 40.49 Appropriation to liquidate contract authority | -1,121 |
| 43 Appropriation (Adjusted) | - |
| Relation of obligations to outlays: | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 1,121 |
| Obligated balance, start of period: | |
| 72.40 Appropriations | 983 |
| 72.49 Contract Authority | 1,184 |
| Obligated balance, end of period: | |
| 74.49 Appropriations | - 983 |
| 74.49 Contract authority | -1,184 |
| 90 Outlays | 1,121 |
| Status of Unfunded Contract Authorization | |
| Unfunded balance, start of period | 21,184 |
| Contract Authority | - |
| Unfunded balance, end of period | 20,063 |
| Appropriation to liquidate contract authority | 1,121 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

Public Lands Development, Roads and Trails $1,121,000

The funds requested for operations during the transition period do not contemplate any new construction starts. Requirements were estimated on the basis of field office needs as adjusted for FY 1976 increases, and will be directed to the following priority areas:

- Personnel costs of on-board professional and technical staffs engaged in road and trail location, survey, design, and administration of existing construction contracts.

- Acquisition of approximately 40 easements over existing roads to guarantee legal stability of public use and transportation systems.

- Continued operation of the two Bureau sign shops at Kingman, Arizona and Rawlins, Wyoming.

O & C GRANT LANDS

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon and California Grant Lands

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated appropriation, 1975 | | $38,200,000 |
| Unobligated balance from prior years (included in this unobligated balance, $708,295 for Forest Service) | | 11,508,788 |
| Total available for obligation | | 49,708,788 |
| Decreases | | |
| Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is $4,019,924 for Forest Service) | $28,111,541 | |
| Forest development, protection and management (includes $438,371 for Forest Service) | 15,906,736 | |
| Operation and maintenance | 5,690,511 | |
| | | -49,708,788 |
| Increases | | |
| Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is $4,606,924 for Forest Service) | 27,910,841 | |
| Forest development, protection and management (includes $613,371 for Forest Service) | 20,944,736 | |
| Operation and maintenance | 6,373,511 | |
| Total available for obligation | | 55,229,088 |
| Less: Unobligated balance from prior years | | 17,029,088 |
| Budget Estimate, 1976 | | 38,200,000 |

Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activities

| | Amount Available 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated Balance from prior year | Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available 1976 Compared to Total Available 1975 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Construction and acquisition | $28,111,541 | $27,910,841 | -$15,432,841 | $12,478,000 | -$ 200,700 | 107 |
| 2. Forest development, protection and management | 15,906,736 | 20,944,736 | - 842,736 | 20,102,000 | + 5,038,000 | 113 |
| 3. Operation and maintenance | 5,690,511 | 6,373,511 | - 753,511 | 5,620,000 | + 683,000 | 116 |
| Total | 49,708,788 | 55,229,088 | - 17,029,088 | 38,200,000 | + 5,520,300 | |

Oregon and California Grant Lands - $ 38,200,000

Under this title, an amount equal to 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands is appropriated for the construction, acquisition, operation and maintenance of access roads and other improvements, and for forest management, reforestation, and protection of the BLM administered lands in western Oregon.

The estimate for FY 1976 for this appropriation is $38,200,000; no change from 1975 exclusive of carryover funds.

1. Construction and Acquisition - $ 12,478,000

The FY 1976 estimate of $12,478,000 is a decrease of $8,472,000 from FY 1975 exclusive of carryover funds. This activity provides for the construction of access roads and recreation facilities in western Oregon.

The analysis of new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follows in tabular form on the following page.

*A SUSTAINED YIELD OF WESTERN OREGON TIMBER HELPS MEET THE NATION'S GROWING DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS.*

1. Construction and Acquisition Activity, Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

| Agency | Available FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated Balance From FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available 1976 Compared to 1975 | Obligation Program FY 1976 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Access Roads: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bureau of Land Management..... | $23,495,249 | $22,905,249 | $14,138,249 | $ 8,767,000 | -$ 590,000 | $5,152,000 | 108 |
| 2. Forest Service.... | 3,119,924 | 4,495,924 | 1,095,924 | 3,400,000 | + 1,376,000 | 3,451,000 | 108 |
| Subtotal, Access Roads..... | 26,615,173 | 27,401,173 | 15,234,173 | 12,167,000 | + 786,000 | 8,603,000 | |
| (b) Recreation facilities: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bureau of Land Management..... | 596,368 | 398,668 | 87,668 | 311,000 | - 197,700 | 311,00 | 108 |
| 2. Forest Service.... | 900,000 | 111,000 | 111,000 | -0- | - 789,000 | -0- | 108 |
| Subtotal, Recreation facilities..... | 1,496,368 | 509,668 | 198,668 | 311,000 | - 986,700 | 311,000 | |
| Activity total..... | 28,111,541 | 27,910,841 | 15,432,841 | 12,478,000 | - 200,700 | 8,914,000 | |

(a) Access Roads - $12,167,000

The amount of $12,167,000 includes $3,400,000 for the Forest Service. The BLM amount of $8,767,000 is a decrease of $8,658,000 compared to the amount available for 1975 exclusive of carryover funds. These funds will be used for survey and design, right-of-way agreements, and acquisition of easements as well as construction, improvement, and acquisition of roads and bridges in support of the management of the O&C revested lands in Western Oregon.

The access road system must be planned sufficiently ahead of actual sales to provide access to undeveloped areas of mature, over-mature, decadent, and scattered salvage timber stands to insure a well-balanced schedule of timber harvest. Access affords bidding opportunities to all prospective timber buyers.

During FY 1976, a BLM obligation program of $5,152,000 is planned to accomplish 25 miles of surfacing and 10 miles of grading. Rock production for road repair and surfacing, and construction of bridges and culverts is also included. The Forest Service planned obligation program for FY 1976 is $3,451,000.

(b) Recreation Facilities - $311,000

The $311,000 estimate for BLM recreation construction is an increase of $311,000 over FY 1975, exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation program basis, the FY 1976 amount of $311,000 is a decrease of $197,000 from the FY 1975 program level. The Forest Service does not plan a recreation construction construction program in FY 1976.

Access roads have opened many previously remote areas with high recreation value. Increasing use of these areas by the public creates fire and pollution hazards which endanger both the resources and the using public. The recreation construction program attempts to minimize or eliminate these hazards by providing potable water and sanitary picnic and camping facilities in carefully selected areas.

The BLM FY 1976 program will provide for environmental studies, survey and design, recreation inventory, coordination and advance planning for future recreation demands in western Oregon. No facility construction is planned in FY 1976.

Details of the construction and acquisition program for fiscal years 1975 and 1976 are shown in the tables on the following pages.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1975 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:

| | |
|---|---|
| Unobligated balance as of 6/30/74, brought forward..... (included in this unobligated balance is $494,924 for Forest Service) | $7,161,541 |
| Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1975..... | 20,950,000 |
| Less: Unobligated balance, end of year FY 1975..... | 15,432,841 |
| Available for 1975 program..... | 12,678,700 |

Utilization:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Land Management: | | |
| GSA Space Costs..... | $ 90,000 | |
| Planning, reconnaissance..... | 545,000 | |
| Acquisition..... | 340,000 | |
| Recreation construction..... | 508,700 | |
| | | 1,483,700 |
| Federal Highway Administration: | | |
| Surveys..... | 350,000 | |
| Road construction..... | 8,032,000 | |
| | | 8,382,000 |
| Forest Service: | | |
| Construction of roads..... | 2,024,000 | |
| Recreation construction..... | 789,000 | 2,813,000 |
| Total obligations..... | | 12,678,700 |

## Detail of Road Construction Programs, BLM Lands, FY 1975

| Road System | Project Name | County | Miles | Type | Cost Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galice | Galice Creek | Josephine | 10 | Grading | $3,817,000 |
| Green Springs | Emigrant Creek | Jackson | 12 | Surfacing | 275,000 |
| Cow Creek | Mitchell Creek | Douglas | 4 | Grading | 160,000 |
| Mohawk | Shotgun Creek | Lane | 2 | Grading | 200,000 |
| Molalla | Middle Fork | Clackamas | 12 | Surfacing | 250,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bridges and culverts | $ 500,000 |
| Aggregate production | 1,830,000 |
| Survey and design | 350,000 |
| Construction Engineering & Contract Modification | 1,000,000 |
| Subtotal (FHWA) | 8,382,000 |
| Planning and reconnaissance (BLM) | 545,000 |
| Road and easement acquisition (BLM) | 340,000 |
| GSA Space | 90,000 |
| Total FY 1975 Obligation Program (BLM and FHWA) | 9,357,000 |

## Detail of Recreation Program, BLM Lands, FY 1975

| Project | County | Project Description | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shotgun | Lane | Contract Administration Shotgun Campground Construction | $ 30,000 |
| Miscellaneous (Environmental Problems) | - | - | 140,700 |
| Planning, Site Investigations, Administration, Survey and Design | | | 338,000 |
| | | | $ 508,700 |

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1976 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unobligated balance as of 6/30/75, brought forward..... (included in this unobligated balance is $1,206,924 for Forest Service) | | 15,432,841 |
| Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1976..... | | 12,478,000 |
| Less: Unobligated balance, end of year FY 1976..... | | 18,996,841 |
| Available for FY 1976 program..... | | 8,914,000 |

Utilization:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Land Management: | | |
| GSA Space Costs..... | $ 90,000 | |
| Planning, reconnaissance..... | 572,000 | |
| Acquisition..... | 310,000 | |
| Recreation construction..... | 311,000 | |
| | | 1,283,000 |
| Federal Highway Administration: | | |
| Road Construction..... | $1,600,000 | |
| Drainage Structures..... | 400,000 | |
| Construction Engineering..... and Contract Modification..... | 750,000 | |
| Crushed Aggregate Production..... | 1,080,000 | |
| Survey and Design..... | 350,000 | |
| | | 4,180,000 |
| Forest Service: | | |
| Construction of roads..... | $3,451,000 | |
| Recreation construction..... | -0- | |
| | | 3,451,000 |
| Total 1976 Program | | 8,914,000 |

Detail of Road Construction Program, BLM Lands, FY 1976

| Project Name | County | Length (Miles) | Project | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nehalem (Scaponia) | Columbia | 11.0 | Surfacing | $ 300,000 |
| Cooper Creek Road McKenzie-Bear | Lane | 5.0 | Grading | 300,000 |
| Wards Butte | Douglas | 5.0 | Grading | 175,000 |
| Bobby Creek & W. Fk. Cow Creek | Douglas | 8.0 | Surfacing Road Improvements | 525,000 |
| Moon Creek | Coos | 6.0 | Surfacing | 300,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Drainage Structures | 400,000 |
| Aggregate production | 1,080,000 |
| Survey and design | 350,000 |
| Construction Engineering & Contract Modification | 750,000 |
| Subtotal (FHWA) | 4,180,000 |
| Planning and reconnaissance (BLM) | 572,000 |
| Road and easement acquisition (BLM) | 310,000 |
| GSA Space | 90,000 |
| Total FY 1975 Obligation Program (BLM and FHWA) | 5,152,000 |

*BRIDGES LIKE THIS ONE AT SWIFTWATER, OREGON, PROVIDE ACCESS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS AND RECREATION*

2. Forest Development, Protection and Management - Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

| Subactivity and Agency | Amount Available FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated Balance From FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available 1976 Compared to 1975 | Obligation Program FY 1976 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Forest protection: | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Land Management | $1,400,000 | $1,505,000 | -$ 95,000 | $1,410,000 | +$ 105,000 | $1,410,000 | 114 |
| (b) Forest Development: | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Land Management | 5,680,884 | 7,009,884 | - 109,884 | 6,900,000 | + 1,329,000 | 6,900,000 | |
| Forest Service | 438,371 | 613,371 | - 213,371 | 400,000 | + 175,000 | 400,000 | 114 |
| (c) Forest Management: | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Land Management | 8,387,481 | 11,816,481 | - 424,481 | 11,392,000 | + 3,429,000 | 11,392,000 | 115 |
| Total | 15,906,736 | 20,944,736 | - 842,736 | 20,102,000 | + 5,038,000 | 20,102,000 | |

(2) Forest Development, Protection and Management $20,102,000

The FY 1976 estimate of $20,102,000 is an increase of $6,902,000 over FY 1975 exclusive of carryover funds. The program provides for the protection of western Oregon forests, reforestation and rehabilitation practices, timber stand improvement and a variety of forest management functions oriented toward the orderly harvest of timber crops.

(a) Forest Protection - $1,410,000

The estimate of $1,410,000 is an increase of $110,000 over FY 1975 exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation program basis the increase is $105,000. BLM contracts for fire protection on approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C and public domain forest lands in western Oregon. These contracts are negotiated with the State of Oregon, the Forest Service, and Clackamas County on a rate per acre which reflects each agency's cost for fire suppression and fire prevention in the past year. The Bureau will also continue to contribute to presuppression and control measures through the removal of snags, slash disposal, firebreak construction, fire law enforcement and fire investigations on Bureau administered lands. The obligation program increase is attributable to higher actual fire costs in 1974 which will be reflected in FY 1976 protection contracts.

(b) Forest Development - $7,300,000

The estimate of $7,300,000 represents and increase of $2,975,000 over the FY 1975 amount, exclusive of carryover funds.

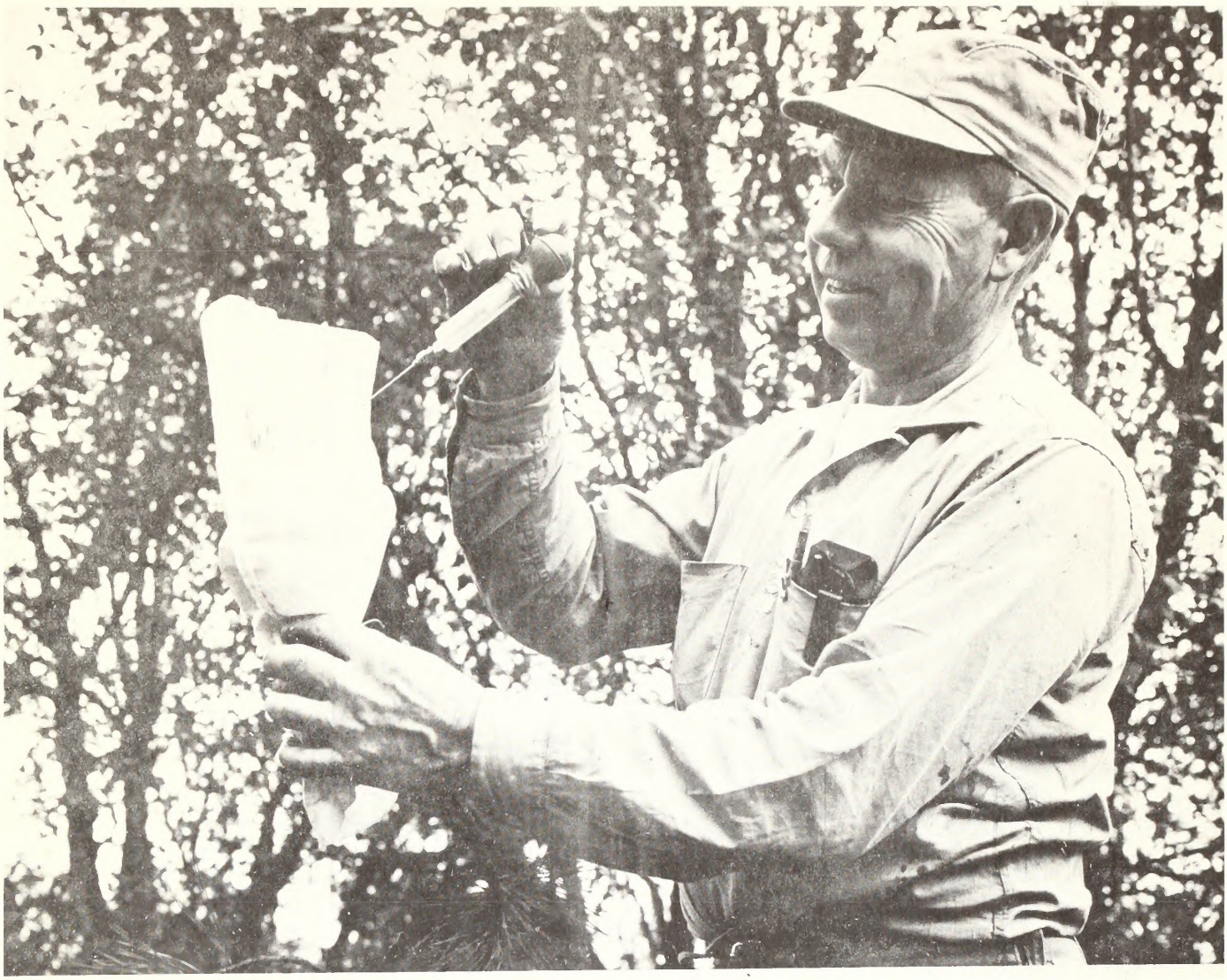
Bureau of Land Management - $6,900,000

The BLM portion of $6,900,000 is an increase of $2,800,000 over fiscal year 1975, exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation program basis the increase is $1,329,000.

The purpose of this program is to insure maximum timber production which is reflected in the level of the annual allowable cut. This is accomplished in part by pre-commercial thinning which involves the removal of trees from immature, overstock stands of timber. This practice gives the residual trees more room for growth and development and will produce commercial sized timber in a shorter period of time with more wood volume than would otherwise be realized.

Site and stand improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, and genetic improvement are also part of this program. These practices are all conducive to bringing denuded forest lands with little or no natural regeneration and unproductive hardwood stands into full timber production. Site treatment involves the removal of brush and other obstacles from potential timber producing sites to permit planting of desirable tree species. Genetic improvement of commercial tree species helps provide superior seed and planting stock. These practices together with commercial thinning and mortality salvage operations make up the Bureau's western Oregon intensified forest management program. Through study and analysis, each practice has been found to be both environmentally and economically feasible. The best possible combination or mix of practices is determined through computerization which also permits allowable cut projections far into the future based on varying levels of intensity and mix of development practices.

With the total program requested for FY 1976 work accomplishments will include 34,000 acres of tree planting, 9,300 acres of pre-commercial thinning, 28,000 acres of fertilization and increased efforts in genetic tree improvement.



*DEVELOPMENT OF BLISTER RUST RESISTANT SUGAR PINE TREES THROUGH POLLINATION. SEEDS WILL BE USED TO GROW NURSERY STOCK*

Forest Service - $400,000

The Forest Service program of $400,000 is an increase of $175,000 over FY 1975 and is included in the forest development total. This provides for reforestation and stand improvement work on those O&C lands which are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

(c) Forest Management - $11,392,000

The estimate of $11,392,000 is an increase of $3,817,000 over the amount available in FY 1975, exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation program basis the increase is $3,429,000. This increase will finance 162 positions shifted from the Western Oregon Forest Management program in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation. These personnel provide for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale and administration of the total allowable cut in western Oregon. The allowable cut is determined from periodic inventories which are correlated with the principles of multiple-use, and environmental protection and enhancement to develop a sustained yield timber harvest. The increase also provides for added costs of management associated with changing to more select cutting practices from clear-cutting and for increasing costs of full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The estimated requirement for GSA Space included in this activity in FY 1976 is $873,000.

3. Operation and maintenance (ALL BLM) - Analysis by Subactivity

| Subactivity and Agency | Amount Available FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available | Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated Balance From FY 1975 | Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available 1976 Compared to 1975 | Obligation Program FY 1976 | Page Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Roads | $ 4,640,511 | $ 5,258,511 | $ 464,511 | $ 4,794,000 | + $ 618,000 | $ 4,794,000 | 117 |
| (b) Recreation Facilities | 1,050,000 | 1,115,000 | 289,000 | 826,000 | + 65,000 | 826,000 | 118 |
| Total | 5,690,511 | 6,373,511 | 753,511 | 5,620,000 | + 683,000 | 5,620,000 | |

*YOUNG TIMBER COMMERCIALLY THINNED TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR FUTURE GROWTH*

3. Operation and Maintenance $5,620,000

The amount of $5,620,000 is an increase of $1,570,000 over the amount available for FY 1975, exclusive of carryover funds. This program provides for maintenance of access roads and recreation facilities on Bureau lands in western Oregon.

(a) Roads - $4,794,000

The amount of $4,794,000 is an increase of $1,494,000 over FY 1975 availability, exclusive of carryover funds. The obligation program is also $4,794,000 an increase of $618,000 over FY 1975.
These funds provide maintenance for approximately 8,000 miles of timber access roads. These roads must be kept in usable condition to insure year-long flow of logs to the mills, particularly during the rainy season when inadequately maintained roads rapidly deteriorate. Washouts are costly both in repairs and in the economic loss suffered by the mill operator and the logger.

Use of the O&C road system continues to increase each year. Much of this road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact far beyond the immediate land they occupy.

Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings. The road maintenance program includes preventative and corrective maintenance to alleviate the above problems reducing the long-run costs of protecting the investment in roads and resulting in more efficient land and resource management through improved access. Prices of materials used in maintenance have increased dramatically, over the past year. Black top for example, has more than doubled in price. The requested increase is to cover these price changes. Additionally, $16,000 of the increase will be used for acquisition to two road maintenance administrative sites in the Roseburg District.

(b) Recreation Facilities - $826,000

The estimate of $826,000 is an increase of $76,000 over the amount available in FY 1975, exclusive carryover funds. The obligation program is an increase of $65,000. The O&C areas are near population centers and are receiving more recreation use every year. This trend is expected to continue throughout the 1970's. This increasing demand comes largely from metropolitan areas of California and other surrounding states as well as additional pressure from use by instate residents. This program provides for services such as disposing of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities keeping drinking water safe, and reparing and maintaining facilities on 54 developed sites in western Oregon.

The estimated requirements for GSA space included in this activity in FY 1976 $42,000.

*MAINTENANCE FUNDS PROVIDES CARE FOR FACILITIES SUCH AS THIS PICNIC AREA NEAR SALEM, OREGON*

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Program and Financing

| | | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program by activities: | | | |
| | 1. Construction and acquisition. | 7,160,000 | 12,679,000 | 8,914,000 |
| | 2. Forest development, protection, and management..... | 10,753,000 | 15,064,000 | 20,102,000 |
| | 3. Operation and maintenance.... | 2,992,000 | 4,937,000 | 5,620,000 |
| | Total program costs, funded. | 20,904,000 | 32,680,000 | 34,636,000 |
| | Change in selected resources (undelivered orders and stores)... | 2,137,000 | ---------- | ---------- |
| 10 | Total obligations..... | 23,041,000 | 32,680,000 | 34,636,000 |
| | Financing: | | | |
| 21 | Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | -5,242,000 | -11,509,000 | -17,029,000 |
| 24 | Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 11,509,000 | 17,029,000 | 20,593,000 |
| 40 | Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)..... | 29,307,000 | 38,200,000 | 38,200,000 |
| | Relations of obligations to outlays: | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net..... | 23,041,000 | 32,680,000 | 34,636,000 |
| 72 | Obligated balance, start of year.... | 7,586,000 | 10,569,000 | 16,610,000 |
| 74 | Obligated balance, end of year..... | -10,569,000 | -16,610,000 | -19,810,000 |
| 90 | Outlays..... | 20,058,000 | 26,639,000 | 31,436,000 |

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Oregon and California Grant Land (receipt limitation)

| | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations | $23,041,000 | $32,680,000 | $34,636,000 | +$1,956,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | - 5,242,000 | -11,509,000 | -17,029,000 | - 5,520,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 11,509,000 | 17,029,000 | 20,593,000 | + 3,564,000 |
| Appropriation..... | 29,307,000 | 38,200,000 | 38,200,000 | --- |
| Obligations by Objects | | | | |
| 11.0 Personnel compensation..... | 9,817,000 | 10,519,000 | 13,414,000 | + 2,895,000 |
| 12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees..... | 794,000 | 842,000 | 1,058,000 | + 216,000 |
| 21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..... | 395,000 | 465,000 | 615,000 | + 150,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things..... | 694,000 | 730,000 | 820,000 | + 90,000 |
| 23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities..... | 115,000 | 835,000 | 955,000 | + 120,000 |
| 24.0 Printing and reproduction.... | 1,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | --- |
| 25.0 Other services.. | 2,309,000 | 6,067,000 | 6,160,000 | + 93,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies and materials..... | 515,000 | 633,000 | 708,000 | + 75,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment... | 100,000 | 300,000 | 350,000 | + 50,000 |
| 32.0 Land and structures..... | 8,299,000 | 12,281,000 | 10,548,000 | - 1,733,000 |
| 42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities. | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | --- |
| Subtotal | 23,042,000 | 32,681,000 | 34,637,000 | + 1,956,000 |
| 95.0 Quarters and subsistenace charges..... | - 1,000 | - 1,000 | - 1,000 | --- |
| Total obligations..... | 23,041,000 | 32,680,000 | 34,636,000 | + 1,956,000 |

## Personnel Summary

| Bureau of Land Management | 1974 Actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions | 451 | 494 | 656 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 57 | 58 | 58 |
| Average number of all employees | 490 | 532 | 695 |
| Average GS grade | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

| Allocations Accounts | 1974 Actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Average number of all employees | 100 | 132 | 141 |
| Average GS grade | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.30 |
| Average GS salary | $13,832 | $14,661 | $14,983 |
| Average salary of ungraded positions | $10,173 | $10,640 | $10,640 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Analysis by Activities

FY 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

| Activity | FY 1976 Estimate | Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Construction & Acquisition | $12,478,000 | $1,900,000 |
| 2. Forest Development, Protection & Management | 20,102,000 | 5,800,000 |
| 3. Operations & Maintenance | 5,620,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Total | $38,200,000 | $10,200,000 |

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

For "Oregon and California Grant Lands", an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976; to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 583; 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 1181-a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-5136-0-2-302 | July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| Program by activities: | |
| 1. Construction and acquisition | 1,400 |
| 2. Forest development, protection and management | 5,800 |
| 3. Operation and Maintenance | 2,500 |
| 10 Total obligations | 9,700 |
| Financing: | |
| 21 Unobligated balance available start of period | -20,593 |
| 24 Unobligated balance available, end of period | 21,093 |
| 40 Budget authority (Appropriation) | 10,200 |
| Relation of obligations to outlays: | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 9,700 |
| 72 Obligated balance, start of period | 19,810 |
| 74 Obligated balance, end of period | -19,826 |
| 90 Outlays | 9,684 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

| | |
|---|---|
| Oregon & California Grant Lands | $10,200,000 Budget Authority |
| | $ 9,700,000 Obligations |

Based on estimated O&C timber sale receipts for July, August, and September, 1976, automatic budget authority of $10.2 million will be generated in the O&C Grant Land Fund. This Budget Authority will be distributed as follows: construction and acquisition $1.9 million; forest development, protection and management $5.8 million; and operation and maintenance $2.5 million.

The obligation program for the transition period is $9.7 million. This estimate was derived from an assessment of operating expenses for the 3 months with an adjustment for the increases requested in the regular FY 1976 budget. There will be no new starts in construction during the transition period. Specifically the funds will be used as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Construction and acquisition | $ 1,400,000 |

(a) Administration of construction on on-going projects and preliminary work on new projects.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest development, protection, and management | $ 5,800,000 |

(a) Timber sale preparations and contract administration.
(b) Forest development practices such as genetic tree program, ongoing projects in fertilization and stand improvement.
(c) Continuation of fire protection.

| | |
|---|---|
| Operation and Maintenance | $ 2,500,000 |

(a) Maintenance of timber acres roads and existing recreation facilities.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

& OPERATIONS

| Amount Available 1975 | FY 1976 Available | FY 1976 Unobligated Balance from Prior Year | FY 1976 Budget Estimate | Total Available, 1976 compared to total Available, 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 4,202,000 | $5,450,000 | --- | $5,450,000 | + $1,248,000 |

Range Improvements, an annual, indefinite appropriation, is derived from the Range Improvement Fund established by Law (43 U.S.C. 315). Included also are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. The increase for 1976 results from the annualized impact of a 22¢ increase in grazing fees which was effective March 1, 1974, a portion of which is designated in the Taylor Grazing Act as the Range Improvement Fee. The 22¢ increase resulted in a fee of $1.00 per animal unit month which will be maintained in the grazing fee year beginning March 1, 1975. One half of the 1974 increase and one half of all fees derived from grazing from within public domain grazing districts after March 1, 1975, are designated for the Range Improvement Fund.

The objectives of the range improvements program are to support intensive range management on deteriorated and declining range lands, to restore and sustain forage production, and to complement the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds, important wildlife winter ranges or habitat areas, and also often support wild horse and burro populations.

Program of Continuing Work:

In FY 1976, the planned work will include construction of 550 miles of fence, 225 water developments and continued maintenance of existing range improvements. This appropriation will also be used for preparation of environmental analysis records required before final decisions on installation of improvements are made. In constructing new improvements such as fences and water developments, emphasis is given to facilities needed to implement approved allotment management plans developed in cooperation with range users. These plans consider additional forage needs for wildlife and wild horses and burros as well as domestic livestock. Land improvements resulting from these efforts will provide additional forage for livestock, wildlife and wild horses and burros.

Range improvement funds are allocated to BLM state and district offices in proportion to the total receipts from grazing fees collected in each state.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Program and Financing

| | | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program by activities: | | | |
| | Improvements to public lands..... | 3,260,000 | 3,925,000 | 5,170,000 |
| | Farm Tenant Act lands..... | 203,000 | 277,000 | 280,000 |
| | Total program costs, funded 1/.... | 3,463,000 | 4,202,000 | 5,450,000 |
| | Change in selected reosurces (undelivered orders)..... | -15,000 | --------- | --------- |
| 10 | Total obligations..... | 3,448,000 | 4,202,000 | 5,450,000 |
| | Financing: | | | |
| 21 | Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | -221,000 | -15,000 | --------- |
| 24 | Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 15,000 | -------- | --------- |
| 40 | Budget authority (appropriation) | | | |
| 40 | (indefinite, special fund) | 3,242,000 | 4,187,000 | 5,450,000 |
| | Relation of obligations to outlays: | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net..... | 3,448,000 | 4,202,000 | 5,450,000 |
| 72 | Obligated balance, start of year | 513,000 | 1,036,000 | 960,000 |
| 74 | Obligated balance, end of year. | -1,036,000 | -960,000 | -1,210,000 |
| 90 | Outlays..... | 2,925,000 | 4,278,000 | 5,200,000 |

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: 1974-$30 thousand; 1975-$40 thousand; 1976-$70 thousand.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Range Improvement (Receipt limitation)

| | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program & Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations..... | $3,448,000 | $4,202,000 | $5,450,000 | +$1,248,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year... | - 221,000 | - 15,000 | ---- | + 15,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 15,000 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Appropriation..... | 3,242,000 | 4,187,000 | 5,450,000 | + 1,263,000 |

| Obligations by Objects: | Actual 1974 | Estimate 1975 | Estimate 1976 | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.0 Personnel compensation..... | $ 982,000 | $1,128,000 | $1,195,000 | +$ 67,000 |
| 12.0 Personnel benefits: Civilian Empl.... | 86,000 | 100,000 | 124,000 | + 24,000 |
| 21.0 Travel & Transportation of persons..... | 61,000 | 67,000 | 100,000 | + 33,000 |
| 22.0 Transportation of things..... | 133,000 | 140,000 | 225,000 | + 85,000 |
| 23.0 Rent, communications and utilities..... | 13,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | + 10,000 |
| 25.0 Other services... | 150,000 | 258,000 | 350,000 | + 92,000 |
| 26.0 Supplies and materials..... | 736,000 | 999,000 | 1,200,000 | + 201,000 |
| 31.0 Equipment | 30,000 | 40,000 | 70,000 | + 30,000 |
| 32.0 Lands and Structures..... | 1,257,000 | 1,455,000 | 2,161,000 | + 706,000 |
| Total obligations..... | 3,448,000 | 4,202,000 | 5,450,000 | +$1,248,000 |

Personnel Summary

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions..... | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions.... | 31 | 55 | 55 |
| Average number of all employees..... | 77 | 100 | 100 |
| Average GS Grade..... | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary..... | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Analysis by Activity

FY 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

| Activity | FY 1976 Estimate | Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Improvements to Public Lands | $5,170,000 | $550,000 |
| 2. Farm Tenant Act lands | 280,000 | 50,000 |
| Total | $5,450,000 | $600,000 |

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of section 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended.

For "Range Improvements" sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received during the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976; to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (RECEIPT LIMITATION)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-5132-0-2-302 | July 1 Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| **Program by activities:** | |
| Improvements to Public Lands | 550 |
| Farm Tenant Act Lands | 50 |
| 10 Total obligations | 600 |
| **Financing:** | |
| 21 Unobligated balance available start of period (-) | - |
| 24 Unobligated balance available end of period | - |
| 40 Budget authority (Appropriation) | 600 |
| **Relation of obligations to outlays:** | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 600 |
| 72 Obligated balance, start of period | 1,210 |
| 74 Obligated balance, end of period | - 710 |
| 90 Outlays | 1,100 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

| Range Improvements | $600,000 |
|---|---|
| Improvement to Public Lands | 550,000 |
| Farm Tenant Act Lands | 50,000 |

Funds requested for the transition period are identified on the basis of field estimates plus anticipated increases in grazing receipts received in the same period of the preceding year. Range improvement funds are derived in two ways from grazing receipts: (1) a variable percentage of the grazing receipts from authorized use of public lands inside established grazing districts (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act) is designated by the Secretary of the Interior for use as range improvement funds; (2) 25% of receipts from fees outside established grazing districts (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act) are designated by law as available for range improvements.

The bulk of available funds in this appropriation will be used during the transition period for installation and maintenance of range improvements in support of livestock forage management owing to favorable climatic conditions during the period, and the availability of semi-professional seasonal employees during the non-school period. Types of facilities include management fencing, water development, and land treatment practices such as seeding.

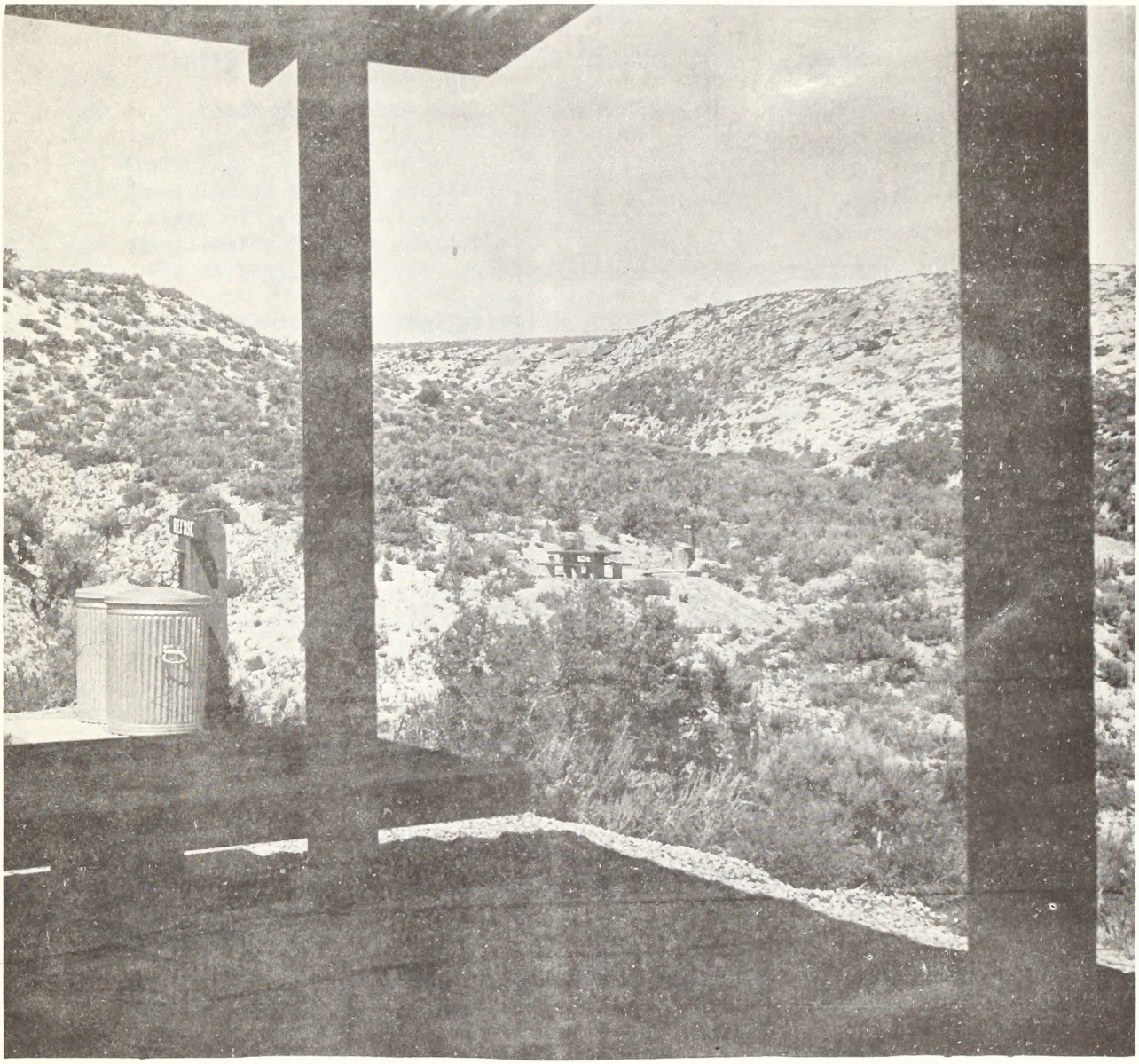
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
& OPERATIONS

| Fiscal Year 1976 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount Available 1975 | Estimated Total Available | Unobligated Balance from Prior Years | Budget Estimate | Total available 1976 compared to Total available 1975 |
| $253,000 | $300,000 | --- | $300,000 | + $47,000 |

The Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation is derived from recreation user fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. Funds from this source are utilized to operate, maintain and improve recreation facilities on the public land. The overall goal of the Bureau's recreation program is to meet rapidly increasing public demands for safe recreation experiences while protecting the lands and related resources. The increase for 1976 is attributable to increased receipts from permits for organized events such as off-road vehicle rallies.

*OFF ROAD VEHICLES ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS*

The planned program for FY 1976 complements recreation maintenance financed in the Construction and Maintenance and Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriations and contributes to the off-road vehicle management program funds will be used to perform corrective and preventative maintenance at recreation facilities and to construct and improve facilities in support of the BLM off-road vehicle management program.



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RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Program and Financing

| | | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program by activities: | | | |
| | Development and operation of recreation facilities (program costs funded)..... | 154,000 | 251,000 | 295,000 |
| | Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)..... | ------- | 2,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | Total obligations..... | 154,000 | 253,000 | 300,000 |
| | Financing: | | | |
| 21 | Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | ------- | -11,000 | ------- |
| 24 | Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 11,000 | ------- | ------- |
| 40 | Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special funds).. | 165,000 | 242,000 | 300,000 |
| | Relation of obligations to outlays: | | | |
| 71 | Obligations incurred, net..... | 154,000 | 253,000 | 300,000 |
| 72 | Obligated balance, start of year..... | ------- | 8,000 | 51,000 |
| 74 | Obligated balance, end of year | -8,000 | -51,000 | -91,000 |
| 90 | Outlays..... | 146,000 | 210,000 | 260,000 |

Itemization of Estimate
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
(Receipt Limitation)

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program and Financing: | | | | |
| Total obligations..... | $154,000 | $253,000 | $300,000 | + 47,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | -- | - 11,000 | -- | + 11,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 11,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Appropriation..... | 165,000 | 242,000 | 300,000 | + 58,000 |

Obligations by Objects:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.0 | Personnel compensation..... | 78,000 | 135,000 | 172,000 | + 37,000 |
| 12.0 | Personnel benefits: Civilian employees.. | 7,000 | 11,000 | 16,000 | + 5,000 |
| 21 | Travel and transportation of persons. | 7,000 | 9,000 | 15,000 | + 6,000 |
| 22 | Transportation of things..... | 9,000 | --- | --- | --- |
| 23 | Rent, communication & Utilities..... | 1,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | + 5,000 |
| 25 | Other services..... | 5,000 | 42,000 | 42,000 | --- |
| 26 | Supplies & materials. | 6,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | + 5,000 |
| 31 | Equipment..... | 1,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | --- |
| 32 | Lands & Structures... | 40,000 | 11,000 | --- | - 11,000 |
| Total obligations..... | | 154,000 | 253,000 | 300,000 | + 47,000 |

Personnel Summary

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Estimate | 1976 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of permanent positions..... | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Full-time equivalent of other positions... | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Average number of all employees..... | 7 | 16 | 16 |
| Average GS grade..... | 9.09 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Average GS salary..... | $14,843 | $15,655 | $15,699 |

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

For construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, to remain available until expended, [$242,000, to] be derived from the special receipt accounts established by section 1(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354), and section 4(e) of the Act of July 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 461): *Provided*, That not more than 40 per centum of the amount credited pursuant to section 4(e) of the Act of July 11, 1972, shall be available for the enhancement of the fee collection system established by section 4 of such Act, including the promotion and enforcement thereof. $300,000

For "Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities": for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, $100,000; to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

PROGRAM AND FINANCING-TRANSITION PERIOD
(in thousands of dollars)

| Identification Code: 10-04-5011-0-2-302 | July 1-<br>Sept. 30, 1976 |
|---|---|
| Program by activities: | |
| Development and operation of recreation facilities | 100 |
| 10 Total obligations | 100 |
| Financing: | |
| 40 Budget Authority (Appropriation) | 100 |
| Relation of Obligation to Outlays: | |
| 71 Obligations incurred, net | 100 |
| 72 Obligated, balance start of year | 91 |
| 74 Obligated balance, end of period | -121 |
| 90 Outlays | 70 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Transition Period

Recreation and Development Operations $100,000

This program is an annual indefinite appropriation and is derived from recreation user fees pursuant to Public Laws 90-401 and 90-347, and complements the maintenance effort in the Construction and Maintenance appropriation. An estimated $100,000 is requested for operation of this program during the three-month transition period. This estimate is based on an assessment of receipts from the previous year and field estimates for utilization of these funds during the transition period. The requested $100,000 will be used to provide for the corrective and preventive maintenance at recreation facilities and to control off-road vehicle use. Recreation facilities on NRL's are used the heaviest during the transition period.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for[acquisition of two new aircraft for replacement only;]purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (e), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska; Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, payments to states made in the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 USC 191, 30 USC 285) will be based on receipts collected during the period January 1, 1976 through June 30, 1976: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, Bureau of Land Management payments to states and counties made in the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 under statutes other than the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, will be based on receipts collected during the period July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975.)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Consolidated Schedule of Permanent Positions Paid From Funds Available to the Bureau of Land Management

| | 1974 Actual | 1975 Est. | 1976 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executive Level V | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| GS-17 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| GS-16 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| GS-15 | 44 | 46 | 46 |
| GS-14 | 121 | 128 | 128 |
| GS-13 | 294 | 330 | 335 |
| GS-12 | 501 | 530 | 537 |
| GS-11 | 945 | 1,041 | 1,052 |
| GS-10 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| GS-9 | 786 | 1,247 | 1,370 |
| GS-8 | 68 | 52 | 47 |
| GS-7 | 457 | 506 | 517 |
| GS-6 | 214 | 227 | 227 |
| GS-5 | 457 | 512 | 497 |
| GS-4 | 234 | 250 | 250 |
| GS-3 | 67 | 73 | 81 |
| GS-2 | 6 | 20 | 19 |
| GS-1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Subtotal | 4,213 | 4,980 | 5,122 |
| Total permanent positions | 4,214 | 4,981 | 5,123 |
| Unfilled positions, June 30 | - 183 | - 439 | - 439 |
| Total permanent employment, end of year | 4,031 | 4,542 | 4,684 |